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Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN NUCLEAR COMMISSION ISSUES PLANS

PY160016 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The action plan for the 80's was one of the most important documents approved by the 12th meeting of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC) held in this city last week.

The aforementioned plan will be implemented within the following programs: nuclear information, formation and training of human resources for the nuclear-electric development, application of nuclear techniques, radiation protection and nuclear security and the use of radioactive minerals.

Nuclear Information

According to the document approved by IANEC, the objective of this program is to expedite the access to nuclear information for the member countries, for which the establishment of a nuclear information center in Latin America is recommended; it is also recommended that IANEC adopt the information system used by the International Atomic Energy Organization and, according to the preliminary contacts held with the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN), that the headquarters of the nuclear information center be established at the CNEN Nuclear Information Center.

Formation and Training of Human Resources

The general objective in the formation and training of human resources for the development of nuclear-electric programs is that IANEC should aid member countries in the planning and execution of their formation and training programs by adjusting its actions to the development level which the nuclear-electric programs have reached in each country.

It is desired that these actions achieve the two following main objectives: to make the personnel at the technical-political level who are in charge of planning the power supply development in the countries aware of the possibility of considering and analyzing the option of nuclear-electric power when drawing up national energy programs; and to promote, in those countries which require it, the training of personnel capable of carrying out activities prior to a nuclear-electric project, such as the planning of the electric system, the feasibility studies and locating sites for these projects.

Application of Nuclear Techniques

The plan states that within this field there are numerous possibilities for action, which in its entirety undoubtedly goes beyond IANEC's real action possibilities. As a consequence, the consultative committee considered it appropriate to suggest that IANEC limit its actions to those fields in which the use and application of these techniques will have a greater impact.

On the other hand, IANEC's actions should also be restricted to those other areas in which important actions of another interested sector--whether it be industrial or professional--are no longer being carried out.

Six concrete areas in which IANEC's action could be particularly positive are pointed out: the use of nuclear techniques in hydrologic prospecting; the application of nuclear techniques in studies regarding soil-vegetable-atmosphere [suelo-planta-atmosfera] relationships; the application of nuclear techniques in zootechniques and animal breeding; the preservation of foodstuffs and the sterilization of medicines and material for medical use through radioactivity; the application of nuclear techniques in the engineering industry and the use of radiodisometers.

Radioactivity Protection and Nuclear Security

As a general objective for the decade, the consultative committee deems it convenient for IANEC to encourage the creation in the member countries of specialized organizations with conditions to control the use of radioactive material, as well as to encourage the formation of a technical-judicial branch which will allow effective handling of any emergency which may crop up as a result of a possible accident.

Also noted are the meterogeneous development which exists in this field and the fact that in the region in general there are no techniques or procedures nor infrastructure, which makes the control of radioactive nuclear installations necessary.

Since a steady increase in the use and handling of this type of materials is expected, the following goals are established for the region: to promote through IANEC the establishment of technical and legal regulations which will reduce the risk which stems from the use of nuclear material and radioisotopes; to promote the establishment in the member countries of legislation adapted to the nuclear field; to cooperate in the training of specialists in radiology and nuclear medicine; to determine the available means, with the equipment already installed, for the treatment of diseases caused by the exposure to ion radiations and promote the creation of a specialized center for the treatment of the aforementioned cases.

Radioactive Materials

The general objectives established by IANEC for the 80's in the prospecting, exploitation and use of radioactive minerals are the following: obtain basic information on the existence of minerals containing uranium in the region in order to expedite the making of decisions regarding the prospecting and exploitation of this resource by the member countries; and contribute to the training of personnel for the prospecting, exploitation and use of ore containing uranium.

BRIEFS

ANDEAN REPORT ON POVERTY--La Paz, 28 Jul (AFP)--According to a report issued by the board of the Cartagena Agreement published here today, the number of needy farmer families in the member countries of the Andean Pact amounts to 3 million. These families own less than 5 hectares of land and live in precarious conditions unable to make any investments and without an alternate jobs, which compells them to migrate to the cities. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 27 Jul 81 PY]

RIVER PLATE BASIN MEMBERS--Montevideo, 29 Aug (TELAM)--Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, which comprise the group No 4 of the River Plate basin, ended a meeting here last night which suggested cultural activities and the implementation of measures to control and prevent diseases, especially yellow fever and schistosomiasis. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 29 Aug 81 PY]

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE--Montevideo, 3 Aug (AFP)--Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela and Uruguay are attending the 14th communications conference inaugurated here today. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 4 Aug 81 PY]

COFFEE PRODUCERS MEET--Rio de Janeiro, 27 Aug (AFP)--Representatives of the Central American coffee-producing countries, Mexico and Brazil met here today in order to try and reach an agreement on the position they will maintain during the next meeting of coffee-consumer countries to be held in London in September. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 28 Aug 81 PY]

POLITICAL GROUPS SCORE HARGUINDEGUY'S STATEMENTS

PY181235 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2031 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (NA)--The Forum for the Defense of Sovereignty, Democracy and National Heritage, formed by seven political groups, today demanded that the armed forces "clearly state whether the presidential adviser (Albano Harguindeguy) has or has not expressed the thoughts of the military government." If the answer is no, the government "should dismiss him from his post," the forum says.

The organization's critical pronouncement refers to statements made by the former interior minister on Tuesday and confirmed yesterday that the next president will be elected by the military junta, not through elections.

The communique says: "To assert today that the armed forces alone will elect a new president in 1984 is an insult to the Argentine citizenry and all the people of the republic." It further says that Harguindeguy's statements "are a veritable provocation because of their content, because of the post held by the person who made them and because they come from a high-ranking military man." It concludes by saying that Harguindeguy is "one among the two dozen presidential advisers who enrich official thought and who uses his public post for political maneuvering, trying to establish a political group for his personal satisfaction and that of the small group that accompanies him."

The communique is signed by Justicialists Vicente Saadi, Paulino Niembro, Nilda Garre and Jose Maria Sarrabayrouse; Intransigents Raul Rabanaque Caballero and Mariano Lorences; Unified Socialist Simon (?Lazara); Christian Democrats Augusto Conte and Otelo Zamponi; Popular Conservative Vicente Solano Lima; People's Socialist Victor Garcia Costa; and Communist Fernando Nadra.

Meanwhile, Nestor Vicente, secretary of the "humanism and liberation" branch of the Christian Democrats, maintained that unless the armed forces deepen the process toward democracy, "the so-called political dialogue will be sterile and will again become a monologue for continuation in power." He maintained that Harguindeguy's statements "are no news," since "they confirm in words what is shown by the events." He added: "Those who wield power illegally do not seem to be in a hurry to return it to the people, who should mobilize in an attempt to reconquer that which belongs to them by right." He then said that "the armed forces do not seem to be aware of the state of prostration in which they have placed the country." Vicente demanded "the prompt return to institutional normalcy" as an "alternative to face the crisis."

RECOGNIZING BOLIVIAN REGIME TERMED UNNECESSARY

PY180218 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Sep

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (NA)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry reported today that the Argentine Government has not issued any statement by which it recognizes the new Bolivian regime because "there has never been a severance of Argentine-Bolivian diplomatic relations."

This statement was made today by the Argentine foreign relations spokesman, Federico Erhart del Campo, who also reported that President Viola "sent a letter this week to his Bolivian colleague, Gen Celso Torrelio."

This denial was originated by an international news agency report from La Paz that stated that the Argentine Government had recognized the new Bolivian Government.

WAR GAMES CONDUCTED NEAR CHILEAN BORDER AREA

PY210150 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 20 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] Mendoza (NA)--The Argentine Army last Friday night ended large-scale war games in the Andes, near the border with Chile, according to reports from military sources.

The sources indicated that the exercises had taken place at heights of 3,000 metres in the Andes and included practice with heavy weaponry aimed at "repelling surprise penetration of national territory by a hostile force."

The maneuvers were concluded on Friday night in the "Pampa de Canota," Uspallata region about 100 kilometre from this provincial capital. Taking part in the war games were officers and men of the 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade, the 4th Motor-Transport Brigade and the 4th Air Defence Brigade. Heading up the supervision of the exercise was Third Army Corps Commander Cristino Nicolaides accompanied by General Carlos Garay of Mendoza and General Julio Alfredo Fernandez Torres of La Calera, Cordoba.

Military sources said that the war games gave officers and men practice in the "neutralization and destruction" of an enemy attack force as well as in the re-establishment of control over the border region once hostile elements have been pushed back. Equipment used in the exercise included mortars, rocket launchers, air-to-ground missiles, incendiary bombs, as well as small arms and light artillery, it was reported.

CARLOS CONTIN ASSUMES UCR LEADERSHIP POST

PY170349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (AFP)--Carlos Contin has assumed the Presidency of the Argentine Radical Civic Union [UCR], the second most important political group after the Justicialist Party, at the end of a meeting of UCR top leaders.

The UCR Presidency has been vacant since the death of Ricardo Balbin, who had led the party for several decades. Balbin died last week from a kidney infection which worsened during the past few months.

Contin has been vice president of the party and his designation as president has been decided to preserve the party as a juridical and functional body, according to a communique released at the end of the meeting.

Moreover, Contin was the first politician to be received by Interior Minister Horacio Liendo at the opening of the dialogue undertaken by the current officials designed to resume political activities throughout the country, political activities which were suspended by the armed forces when they assumed power in 1976 after a military coup which put an end to the constitutional government of Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN GRAIN SALE--(NA)--The recent visit of an Argentine trade mission to the Middle East has yielded a 5-year agreement for sale of agricultural produce to Algeria. National Grain Board President Luis Perazzo announced Algeria will buy 200,000 tons of wheat, 60,000 tons of maize and 5,000 tons of white beans yearly for the duration of this contract. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Sep 81 p 11 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (TELAM)--The Moroccan Government has approved the appointment of Enrique Quintana as new Argentine ambassador to that country. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1402 GMT 8 Aug 81 PY]--Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (TELAM)--The Government of Luxembourg has approved the appointment of Jorge Emilio Casal as new Argentine ambassador. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0345 GMT 17 Sep 81 PY]

TORRELIO ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN'S SEMINAR

PY181443 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] We must cast away partisan attitudes and join efforts for the attainment of that great objective: the nation's greatness and the enhancement of its dignity. This remark was made yesterday by President Celso Torrelio Villa during his impromptu speech at the luncheon held in his honor by the participants of the 5th economic seminar.

[Begin Torrelio Villa recording] I am deeply honored by this fellowship gathering and I would like to express my hope that at the end of this seminar you will arrive at satisfactory and positive conclusions capable of bringing well-being to our beloved fatherland. [end recording]

Addressing the representatives of both private and state business enterprises, President Torrelio urged them to make joint efforts for the development of the country.

[Begin Torrelio Villa recording] I would like to take advantage of this excellent opportunity to ask my Bolivian brothers present here to cast away all kind of selfish or partisan attitudes and to think only about Bolivia's welfare, to build with the help of my civilian brothers and my military comrades a dignified, prosperous and respected fatherland. [end recording]

The 5th seminar on national economic affairs ended yesterday afternoon.

PRESIDENT MAKES STATEMENT OF ASSETS, INCOME

PY181932 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa has submitted a sworn statement of assets to the comptroller general of the nation in compliance with Article 45 of the constitution.

On this occasion, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa made the following statement:

[Begin recording] In compliance with Article 45 of the constitution, I have come to the office of the nation's comptroller general to be the first to publicly state, for the information of the Bolivian people, the assets I have and the income I enjoy.

I am sure that my example, as president of the nation, will be followed by the ministers of my cabinet. [end recording]

He also said that he wants to set an example, for the citizenry, of the high moral standards which will prevail during his administration.

[Begin Torrelio recording] The armed forces government which I am honored to preside over wants to show the Bolivian people that we will maintain high moral standards, seeking to enforce these same standards in every public institution. [end recording]

PRESIDENT TO HOLD WORKING MEETINGS WITH MEDIA

PY191444 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa praised the media's role as a means of communication between the government and the Bolivian society. He said that people should learn what the government is doing through the media.

In a statement made to journalists of several national media sectors he pointed out that the media's duty is that of guiding, informing and building.

He also disclosed that he will meet with representatives of the national and international media periodically and reiterated that people should learn what my government is doing.

For this purpose, General Torrelio will hold working luncheons with journalists. He also said that he will invite the directors of national radio stations and newspapers to hold working meetings with him.

INFORMATION MINISTRY DENIES DEAL ON PRESIDENCY

PY191428 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Official communique released by the Information Ministry; no date given]

[Text] Regarding the information published in the CARTA DE INFORMACION POLITICA Y ECONOMICA owned by Mr Gonzalo Lopez Munoz [words indistinct] the Information Ministry reports:

1. It is not true that the appointment of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa as president of the government of the armed forces was the result of a negotiation with the air force, which demanded the purchase of aircraft.

2. The acquirement of war materiel by any of the three branches of the armed forces of the nation is in compliance with strict measures for the updating of equipment. These measures are secret since they concern national security.

3. Articles No 111 and 115 of the penal code currently in force establishes that the disclosure or revealation of state secrets is an act of treason to the fatherland. The government, making use of its power, will severely punish those persons who, sowing a lack of civil and individual responsibility, violate those articles.

4. The government of the armed forces regrets the fact that certain sectors of the media and newsletters, directly involved in subversive activities, by no means refrain their desire to discredit the national government and the armed forces.

Signed: Public Relations Department of the Information Ministry

OFFICIAL SAYS ANTIDRUG LAW TO BE AMENDED

PY181734 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The national antidrug law approved in June 1979 has been implemented by the government so as to carry out a frontal attack on drug trafficking and to overcome severe international problems. This information has been disclosed by Justice Under Secretary Rolando Simbron during a press conference held yesterday.

[Begin Simbron Recording] The administration of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa will carry out the hard task of eradicating drug trafficking. [end recording]

Simbron also announced that the government has issued precise instructions within the framework of its antidrug struggle. To this effect it has sent notes to the nation's attorney general, to the chairman of the Supreme Court of Justice of La Paz, to the director general of the Dangerous Drug Department and to the chairman of the Supreme Court of Sucre.

[Begin Simbron recording] Pursuant to the notes exchanged between the U.S. Embassy and the Bolivian foreign minister, and the verbal note of our Foreign Ministry, the national antidrug law will be amended in those articles which jeopardize the egalitarian implementation of the law in order to do away with discriminations due to nationality or place of birth. The Bolivian Government feels that the elimination of certain articles of the antidrug law, which have led to nonegalitarian treatment of Bolivians and foreigners, in order to enforce the principle that everybody is equal before the law, would be a positive step forward toward overcoming whatever obstacles there may be for the swift normalization of diplomatic relations with the United States. [end recording]

The justice under secretary also announced that he had given instructions to the director of the National Dangerous Drugs Department, Capt (Javier Guerrero).

[Begin Simbron recording] ...I have instructed the public prosecutors to discontinue the application of Decree Law 18,254 date 5 May 1981, which will be abrogated by means of a decree law that will be issued as soon as possible.

I would like to tell you, gentlemen of the press and the public at large, that my undersecretariat is working on a decree law whose only resolution states:

Pursuant to appropriate considerations, Decree Law 18,254 dated 5 May 1981 is hereby suspended and Decree Law 16,562 dated 13 June 1979 is put into effect until new decree laws on dangerous drugs control can be issued.

I must also report that a commission charged with studying the decree law, which has been suspended, will be appointed. [end recording]

The under secretary reiterated that the main purpose of the new legal framework is to ensure that everybody will be equal before the law.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

PY181328 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The government has announced the implementation of a policy aimed at overcoming the severe economic crisis which the country is currently experiencing. This policy will be based on three principles. This announcement was made by the industries and commerce minister who spoke on behalf of the president of the nation to 300 businessmen who are attending the 5th economic seminar organized by the Bolivian Chamber of Commerce.

The three basic principles of the government economic policy are: to promote national economic and social development, to achieve balance in the foreign sector, and to stimulate economy in order to do away with recession through a realistic and effective monetary and credit policy.

Minister Lucio Paz Rivero stated that the economic and social plan will be totally different from the various utopian plans which have been implemented so far. It will be based on a firm and decisive financial and administrative policy toward state-owned enterprises.

This plan will give support and guidance to private enterprises capable of helping the economic development of the nation.

The presidential message emphasized that the private sector must not expect the state to provide unconditional support through tax exemptions and backing for foreign loans.

At the political level, the government intends to respect the existing legal system, human rights, and private property while guaranteeing the security of the state.

PRESIDENT HOSPITALIZED FOR CARDIAC PROBLEM

PY182232 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text of communique issued by Brazilian Presidency]

[Text] This afternoon, after participating in the opening ceremony of the subway line and the ceremony at Jacobina High School in Rio de Janeiro, the president of the republic suffered a slight indisposition.

The doctors at Rio de Janeiro State Servants' Hospital found that he had slight cardiovascular disturbance.

The president of the republic is admitted at the state servants' hospital for observation and strict control. The clinic picture is not a serious one. It cannot be said for how many days he will remain hospitalized.

Forces on State of Alert

PY191513 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 19 Sep (TELAM)--As a consequence of the delicate state of the health of the Brazilian president, Joao Figueiredo, who was interned yesterday in a hospital in this city, the Public Security Secretariat of Rio de Janeiro has ordered, until further notice, that all police and military garrisons within Rio de Janeiro and neighboring municipalities be placed on a state of alert.

Chaves Temporary President

PA200000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 19 Sep (EFE)--Leitao de Abreu, chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency, announced today that Vice President Aureliano Chaves will assume the Presidency.

After the heart attack [as received] suffered yesterday afternoon by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo at a meeting with the military chiefs of the three armies, it was resolved that Chaves would assume the Presidency during his period of convalescence.

The doctors looking after the president said that he must have 8 weeks of complete rest.

According to the latest medical bulletins from the hospital, the recovery of the president's health is proceeding satisfactorily.

MOZAMBICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON VARIOUS TOPICS

Complains About U.S.

PY171933 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 15

[Excerpt] Brasilia--At the press conference yesterday held at Itamaraty, Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano bitterly and ironically complained that "at times the United States seems to be more against the black African countries than the very Soviet Union." He had in mind the support which the Reagan administration is reportedly giving to South African aggression against neighboring countries like Angola and Mozambique. Chissano thus repeated the criticisms against the North Americans voiced at Itamaraty's banquet the night before.

By way of making a summary of what he has done in Brasilia in little more than 1 day, the Mozambican foreign minister said that the creation of a Brazilian--Mozambican joint commission shows that bilateral relations between the two countries have reached a satisfactory level of development and pursuant to this statement, he admitted that his country should have appointed an ambassador to Brasilia a long time ago.

Chissano's charges against the Reagan administration included the installation of military bases in the area of the Indian Ocean (near Mozambique), the decision to step up the production of neutron bombs, and its veto at the UN Security Council of the proposal to severly punish South Africa for its invasion of Angola's territory.

On South Africa, Investments

PY180338 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpts] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambican foreign affairs minister, said yesterday in Bandeirantes Palace of Sao Paulo that his country does not expect an attack from South Africa. He said that the attack against Angola was an indirect attack against Mozambique.

In Chissano's opinion, South Africa as a colonialist state has been attacking Mozambique since this country gained its independence and that, therefore, his country feels free to support Angola and the liberation movement in South Africa. He then said: "We have fought for 10 years defending principles contrary to colonialism, and this will always be of value to us."

Chissano then continues to say that "the independence of South Africa is very important for the consolidation of our independence and for our economic development, because our country has very solid connections with South Africa, such as transmission and railroad lines, and the port of Maputo." He added that conditions should change "some day" so that Mozambique can really be independent. To this end, he stressed, his country is adopting measures to accelerate its development.

Chissano said that he came to Sao Paulo "to initiate contacts permitting increased negotiations in every respect."

He expressed hopes that the trade balance with Brazil can be brought into equilibrium in coming years, because currently the difference between exports and imports is quite large. Last year Mozambique imported $72-million worth of Brazilian products, and exported only $10-million worth of products to Brazil. Mozambique buys mostly chemicals, plastics, rubber, class, household applicanes and medical equipment.

Among the main areas in which Brazilian enterpirses can operate in Mozambique, Chissano mentioned agriculture, mining and railroad experience in these sectors." He noted the urgent need to install textile and shoemaking industries in Mozambique, "becuase practically, we have to supply clothing and shoes for 12 million people."

The Mozambican foreign affairs minister explained to Brazilian businessmen that his country is open to foreign capital, offering good advantages to investors. However, he noted that foreign capital will have to comply with his country's legislation which "has not been copied from any existing model."

Chissano tried to dispel the businessmen's fear of possible nationalization of multi-nationalization of multinational companies because Mozambique is a socialist country; "foreign capital which goes to Mozambique has guarantees, as attested by the positive results of foreign enterprises which are already operating there."

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS ELECTORAL REFORMS TO CONGRESS

PY190219 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Sep 81 p 3

[Excerpts] President Figueiredo submitted to Congress yesterday the electoral reform bills providing for the adoption of "intraparty subgroups" [sublegendas] for the 1982 election, for the amendment of provisions in the ineligibility law, [legal provisions barring citizens charged under existing laws to be candidates for elective positions] and for the reduction from 2 years to 1 year the obligatory period of residence for electoral purposes.

The government requested that the bills on "intraparty subgroups" and ineligibility be given urgent treatment. This indicates the possibility that they will be passed in 40 days by the constitutional mechanism whereby a bill is automatically passed whenever Congress fails to vote on it within the time allowed for its discussion.

The bill on obligatory period of residence for electoral purposes was submitted in the form of a constitutional amendment.

In the preamble to these bills, signed on 31 August by Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, the "intraparty subgroups" rule is presented as an expedient to permit accommodations among the different factions within the parties, and the amendments regarding ineligibility are justified by the amnesty law. With the proposed amendments, only citizens who have been sentenced will be deprived of the right to be candidates.

The government bill permits each party to run up to three candidates for the positions of governors and vice governors under the "intraparty subgroups" rule. These candidates will equally divide among themselves the free radio and television campaigning time. The bill's preamble says: "The temporary adoption of the 'intraparty subgroups' rule is intended to satisfy circumstancial problems in the organizing of parties. Although they are identified with a party's platform, the factions have natural difficulties in fitting a party's directives due to regional or even municipal differences. Flexibility should be given for the solution of these differences to make possible effective electoral results.

"The bill provides for the implementation of the 'intraparty subgroups' rule only in the 1982 elections. This will permit the parties to negotiate the most acute phase of their organizing process without irreparable ruptures."

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS 200-MILE ZONE PRINCIPLE

PY180315 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Sep 81 p C-5

[Text] Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz, director general of the Foreign Ministry, gave a lecture yesterday in which he analyzed the development of the Law of the Sea and this country's contribution to and interest in the future treaty on this matter.

The lecture was given at the Faculty of Law of the University of Chile and was sponsored by the Chilean International Law Society of which Diego Guzman is president. The event was attended by Hugo Rosende, dean of the Faculty of Law; Professor Guillermo Lagos Carmona; former Ambassador Luis Melo Lecaros, head of the Chilean delegation to the Law of the Sea conference; and Professor Enrique Gajardo Villarroel, who is also a diplomat.

Zegers Santa Cruz stressed in his lecture that Chile defends the principle of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, because in this zone there is a great wealth of fish and minerals. It is also interested in the questions related to navigation and overflight, because it is not suitable to Chile that obstacles are put in the way of such activities, mainly because of the country's remoteness from the great centers of the world.

Furthermore, ours is a transit country for two nations, Bolivia and Paraguay, which lack a seacoast.

All these aspects are included in the draft treaty for the new Law of the Sea which is to be approved in New York in April next year.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Sergio Chaparro, director of the National Statistics Institute (INE), disclosed that the cost of living up to the month of August increased by 7.4 percent as compared to the same period in 1980, which increased by 19.3 percent. [Santiago EL MERCURIO EDICION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 3-9 Sep 81 pp 1, 2 PY]

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS' IMPACT--The Chilean Exporters' Association has disclosed that the restrictions on Chilean goods in countries such as Japan, Brazil and the EEC have caused a loss of approximately $100 million in Chilean exports during the past year. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Sep 81 p C-5 PY]

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--The current Brazilian ambassador in Chile, Raul de Vincenzi, yesterday bid farewell to Carabineros Director General Cesar Mendoza Duran at the end of his tour of duty. Vincenzi also announced that Jorge Riveiro, current Brazilian chief of protocol, will be the new ambassador to Chile. [Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 3 Sep 81 p 41 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO UN--Manuel Trucco, new Chilean ambassador to the UN, has presented his credentials to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. [Santiago EL MERCURIO EDICION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 3-9 Sep 81 p 1 PY]

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIAL--The chief of the South African Armed Forces Intelligence Staff, Lt Gen Pieter van dee Westhnizen, arrived today in Chile to participate in the national independence ceremonies. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 81 PY]

TURBAY LAUDS U.S. STAND ON COLOMBIAN SOVEREIGNTY

PA181556 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Speech by President Julio Turbay Ayala at Narino Palace ceremony during official exchange of documents between Colombia and the United States recognizing Colombian sovereignty of the Roncador, Quitasueno, and Serrana Cays--live]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] ...and Dr Eastman, making use of his renowned abilities and contacts, managed to place us in a favorable position, to the extent that if he had extended his stay 1 more week in the United States, he would not have been able to personally witness the signing ceremony. And Dr Gaviria, notwithstanding his brief [words indistinct] before the approval of the treaty, had very important contacts which are very significant today. They helped make the approval possible. Neither can I deny the cooperation of the U.S. ambassadors in Colombia, and most of all I want to stress the significance of Ambassador Boyatt and that of his predecessor, Ambassador Ascencio, who with all intuition understood that the delay in securing this treaty harmed the policy of cordiality which exists between the United States and Colombia. Furthermore, it lent a factor of unrest to the very policy of the Caribbean.

We simply saw that as long as this treaty was not approved by the United States, there was an opportunity for alien forces, alien even to the continent, to attempt to take advantage of such circumstances to [words indistinct] to create unnecessary tensions, which in addition to the others that exist, would further heighten the tension of the general situation.

I am pleased to note that this government has converted into a tangible reality the exchange of documents. This in reality demonstrates how Colombia's international policy has been, in the first place, carried out by the two traditional parties; and in the second case by the governments of different political [word indistinct] and that all agreed on the need to evolve from the notes and messages to a treaty which would clearly define the situation; especially since it signified the renunciation on the part of the United States of any claims to sovereignty of the Quitasueno, Roncador, and Serrana Cays.

On the part of the United States, I think this is a sensible policy which corresponds to the belief that in the world there is no way to sustain cordiality so long as true justice is not done accomplished for the people, and that to refuse to ratify a treaty that had already been signed really would not reflect well on the international prestige of the top power of the West. Moreover, the delay in ratification to us smacked somewhat of neocolonialism, with which we did not sympathize. I would say that this instrument contributes very decisively to the improvement of relations between the United States and Colombia. There have been problems, but this erases from the scene any shadow that could cause harm and creates the conditions of cordiality that will allow the exchange of ideas and the solidarity between the two countries to be mutual and fruitful on all occasions.

This is why [words indistinct] in the exchange of notes, on this occasion I have taken the liberty of inviting those persons who in my opinion played a very prominent role in perfecting this policy. [Former Colombian] President Lopez, who played an important role, asked to be excused because political commitments made it impossible for him to attend this ceremony. However, as president of the republic, I wish to thank all those who helped to make this treaty possible and the ambassadors of the United States, who with understanding, friendship and good intentions, helped to make this the beautiful reality that it is.

This is an exchange of notes; therefore, I hereby turn over to you what is due to your country.

PRESIDENT AGREES TO FORM PEACE COMMITTEE

PA192036 Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Bogota 18 Sep (AFP)--Government House officially announced that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala agreed here today to create a peace committee to study the Colombian public order situation. He asked the promoter of the idea, former Liberal Party President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, to head it. In his answer to a letter from Lleras, the head of state points out: "I know that this is a difficult and thankless task, but I do not ignore the scope of your patriotism."

Turbay also says: "Personally, I do not believe that the government has spared any effort in its attempt to seek, within the framework of the constitution and the law, the reunification of the Colombian family."

Explaining his feelings Turbay later says: "the presentation to Congress of the bill on reforming the penal code and issuing an amnesty law is intended to permit withdrawal of the emergency measures, so that we can return to complete normalcy."

He continues, saying: "I don't think that the amnesty failed because of a lack of dialogue with the subversive forces, but because it was intended for political crimes, rather than crimes such as kidnapping, extortion, noncombat homicide, and others that are considered to be common crimes."

Further on, the president says that after consulting "many industrialists and diverse social leaders on whether they would be willing to continue living in the country after the passage of a law that would establish as a precedent the concept that kidnapping and extortion are crimes that merit amnesty, they answered that they would not hesitate to close their businesses and search for security in other places."

He finished by stressing that once the answer from former President Lleras is known, as to whether he is willing to head the peace committee, he will invite other prominent Colombians to join it.

FORMER PRESIDENT LOPEZ NOMINATED BY LIBERALS

PA201403 Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 20 Sep (AFP)--This morning former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen was designated the Liberal Party's official Colombian president candidate for the 1982-86 constitutional term.

Lopez Michelsen, 68, also received the designation of single party leader and holds all necessary powers to carry his campaign to a successful conclusion in this coming May's presidential election, which will choose the successor to current President Julio Cesar Turbay, also a Liberal.

The nomination of Lopez, who was chief of state from 1974 to 1978, took place at the end of a 7-hour session of the party's national convention in this northwestern city, the second most important in the country, with the attendance of 414 delegates of the 532 registered.

The convention had previously rejected, by 269 votes to 131, a request by another candidate, Senator Alberto Santofimio, that the selection be made by popular referendum, taking advantage of the March legislative elections as a sort of primary election.

The assembly, in a rollcall, acclaimed Lopez by a broad majority following the resignation of precandidate Augusto Espinosa, who supported Lopez, and after Santofimio withdrew his name.

The fourth possibility, Virgilio Barco, did not attend the convention, alleging lack of guarantees, and his representatives abstained.

BELAUNDE CHARGES TERRORISM PLANNED ABROAD

PY181249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (REUTER-LATIN)--President Fernando Belaunde Terry has charged that the attacks and acts of sabotage of which Peru has been the victim for a year are directed and financed from abroad and stated that their aim is to impoverish the country and sow discord.

In his speech on the occasion of the anniversary of the creation of the Investigative Police (PIP), the president said that we have been able to verify through an investigation we have undertaken in a democratic brother country that the characteristics of terrorism in Peru are exactly the same as those experienced by that nation. Belaunde added that we could draw the conclusion from the investigation that it is the matter of a plan drawn up abroad, led and financed from abroad.

In a dialogue with the press afterward, Belaunde declined to disclose to which countries he had referred and he also refused to identify the indirect authors of the attacks which total over 700 cases, according to official figures.

The public accusation by the president was made yesterday, the day after unknown persons blew up a high-voltage power line tower and 16 days after the attack on the embassy and residence of the U.S. ambassador. The collapse of the tower at the Mantaro hydroelectric plant cut the power supply at midnight last Monday to Lima and to four large cities in the interior: Chimbote in the north, Callejon de Huaylas in the northeast, Ica in the south and Huancayo in the east.

Belaunde said in his speech: The hands of criminals have brought down the tower.... Those are the hands of people who wish to deepen our difficulties, impoverish the country and sow discord....

The president warned that people abroad should desist from interfering with Peruvian domestic matters and demanded that they should respect the tranquillity of a democratic government, since, he said, it is the decision of his government not to interfere with the affairs of other nations. He said: I wish to warn those of my countrymen who have fallen for the temptation of bribes and become mercenaries for a foreign cause that they should desist from continuing with this undertaking which can only bring them imprisonment and the shame of attacking their own country.

Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara has disclosed that the police arrested three individuals on Monday and confiscated pamphlets from them claiming responsibility for acts of sabotage such as those that occurred at the U.S. Embassy, the attacks on a policeman who was killed in a mountain town, on government party offices, and on the U.S. mining company Southern Peru Copper Corporation. In a dialogue with the press, the minister added that the pamphlets contained propaganda for the Red Banner Group, which has links with the Communist Party.

In turn, the army commander, Gen Otto Eleshuru, stated when referring to the attacks that the armed forces might find themselves compelled to take measures to safeguard the interests of the country if this became necessary according to the rules in force.

BRIEFS

NEW WARSHIP BUILT--The Peruvian Navy minister, Vice Adm Mario Castro de Mendoza, attended the christening ceremony of the "Rio Nepena" warship which was built by the Peruvian Maritime Industrial Service (SIMA) in Chimbote. The ship, which is the first of a group of five for the Peruvian Navy Coastguard Corp, is propelled by four engines and equipped with modern arms on deck. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Sep 81 p 1 PY]

BELIZE

PREPARATIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE, DEFENSE CONTINUE

British Tanks Deployed

PA191633 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan newspaper PRENSA LIBRE reports today that British troops in Belize have deployed tanks along the border with Guatemala.

According to the newspaper--which has reported that the British are reinforcing Belize militarily and that there are British Navy frigates in the Belizean port--British troops have cut down trees on hills along the border and have placed tanks there, with their guns trained on Guatemala.

According to PRENSA LIBRE, the British troops have placed their tanks on some hills that are separated from Melchor de Mencos (Guatemalan town on the northeastern province of Peten) only by the Mopan River.

It also reports that the presence of British mechanized forces so near by has alarmed the people and that some stores and factories have closed.

Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, Guatemalan Army chief of staff, recently visited the border with Belize after hearing reports that British troops in Belize had been reinforced. He said that Guatemala would immediately repel any invasion by British soldiers.

The territory of Belize, which is under the military protection of the United Kingdom, will attain its independence on 21 September, although Guatemala maintains a century-old claim to it.

Price on Defense

PA201955 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1459 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Madrid, 20 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--George Price, prime minister of Belize, the British colony that begins its independent life tonight, stated today in a newspaper interview that the assurances offered by Great Britain should suffice to guarantee the sovereignty of the new state.

"In any event, Belize will never have an army capable of confronting Guatemala," Price told the correspondent in Mexico of the liberal newspaper EL PAIS.

Great Britain promised to maintain its troops in Belize "for an appropriate period of time" after Belize's independence. The Belizean people fear an invasion from Guatemala," Price said in reply to a question.

"However, the Guatemalan president said that his country will never use force to occupy Belize, although his government does not recognize our unilateral independence," the prime minister added.

Neighboring Guatemala severed relations wtih Great Britain and Belize since neither of them accepted Guatemala's longstanding claims to Belize, formerly known as British Honduras.

'Multilateral Defense Force'

PA210400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0040 GMT 21 Sep 81

[By Felix Pacho]

[Text] Belize City, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Belizean Premier George Price said that moves for the newly independent nation of Belize to join the United Nations are beginning as of today.

Price listed as primary objectives entry into the United Nations, the OAS, the British Commonwealth of nations and the movement of nonaligned countries.

In response to a question from ACAN-EFE, he added that insofar as Belize is part of Central America, moves would also begin to join the various regional organizations of the area "as long as there are no vetoes or humiliations."

Price also told ACAN-EFE that half the world has helped obtain independence and that he will support any independence move by Gilbraltar and the Falkland Islands from Spain and Argentina, respectively. [as received] "However," Price went on to say, "I do not want to fall into the role of redeemer only to be later crucified."

The Belizean premier said that "Belize is ready for independence, both culturally and economically and politically. Belize's independence originated at the Security Council meeting held in Panama, when Tanzania proposed the internationalization of the problem of Belize in the United Nations, the OAS, CARICOM and other organizations."

Among those who supported Belize's achievement of independence at midnight tonight, Price recalled Gen Omar Torrijos, "whose spirit remains among us although he has preceeded us into eternal life."

Regarding the criticism that the present Belizean Government has received, Price replied that "communism is not behind Belize's independence, no matter what has been said in Guatemala. I am not a communist, although I must admit that I have communist friends."

The Central American leader defended a mixed economy with the public sector and private initiative, especially in the field of agriculture.

Regarding the present wave of violence in some of the Central American countries, Price commented that "Belize is not going to sweat anyone else's fever."

During this afternoon's news conference in the port city of Belize, the Belizean leader continually referred to the Guatemalan posture, by both the government and the opposition, of not recognizing Belize's independence.

Price confirmed that consideration is being given to the creation of multilateral defense force composed of military troops from Canada, the United States, the British Commonwealth and Mexican rapid deployment [intervencion immediata] troops. This defense force would reinforce British troops deployed in Belize and the recently created Belizean security force.

Price also announced that he has already decided who the new ministers of defense and foreign relations will be. Although he did not give their names, he admitted that when the time came to select them, he had taken into account the threatening attitude assumed by Guatemalan political sectors. "The multilateral defense force becomes more necessary each day because of Guatemala's threats," said Price.

On being asked about the possibilities of extracting petroleum from some parts of northern Belize, Price confirmed that "the hydrocarbons investigations conducted up to now had had very positive signs."

In a few hours George Price will become the premier of the sovereign nation of Belize, although he has been discharging the duties of the post for some time.

New Constitution

PA210012 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2302 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Belize, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Belize, the new nation that will hoist its blue flag as a newsovereign country, has a constitution that defends human rights without distinction of race, sex or creed.

The Belize Constitution has a preamble and 100 articles in which it speaks of human and fundamental rights, citizenship, the governor general, executive, legislative and judicial power, public service, finances and a code of conduct for government officials.

The Belizean people state, according to their constitution, that the new nation is founded on principles that recognize the supremacy of God, faith in human rights and the fundamental freedoms.

Every person in Belize--without distinction of place of origin, political criteria, color, creed or sex--has the right to life, freedom and personal security; freedom of conscience, expression, assembly and association; respect for his private and family life; and the freedom to enjoy his property. However, the constitution also establishes the possibility that a public emergency may be declared in case of war or of threats of subversion.

Starting today, every person born in Belize will acquire Belizean citizenship. Citizenship can also be acquired by inheritance, matrimony or by continuous residence during the past 5 years.

Queen Elizabeth II of England and her successors are acknowledged as chiefs of state of Belize. In turn, they will appoint, after consulting with the prime minister, a governor-general of Belize. The governor-general must be a Belizean citizen.

The governor-general of Belize will act in agreement with the council of ministers and will appoint, at the recommendation of the legislative assembly, a prime minister, the other ministers and the chief of the opposition.

The national assembly includes a chamber of representatives and a senate. The number of representatives--which is currently 18--will be determined by the elections committee, which will divide the nation into districts so that each elected member will represent a district to be composed of not less than 2,000 and not more than 3,000 registered voters.

The senate will be made up of eight members appointed by the governor-general. Five will be appointed at the recommendation of the prime minister, two at the recommendation of the chief of the opposition and one at the recommendation of the Belizean advisory council.

General elections will be held within 3 months of the dissolution of the national assembly, which will be decided by the governor-general. A legislative term of 5 years is granted.

There will be a supreme court of justice and a court of appeals. The president of the supreme court of justice will be appointed by the governor-general, on the advice of the prime minister. After having exhausted the appeal process in Belize, one may appeal to the queen of England.

The Belizean Constitution also establishes a public service commission which will be in charge of appointments, retirements and salaries [recursos] according to a service regulation, a fund of consolidated income, the auditor-general's position, the public debt and the code of conduct for government officials.

Governor-General Appointed

FL181440 Bridgetown CANA in English 1400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 18 Sep (CANA)--The Belize Government has announced that a woman will become the country's first governor-general after independence on Monday. She is Dr Minita Gordon, who is currently an education officer in the Ministry of Education here. She will be sworn in during the official ceremonies on Monday marking Belize's transition from a British colony to a full fledged independent state. The governor-general designate holds a doctorate in sociology from the University of Calgary in Canada.

COSTA RICA

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT DUARTE MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER

PA181942 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, arrived unexpectedly in Costa Rica yesterday. He arrived from Panama where he said he was making a tour of Panama, Costa Rica and Guatemala to inform the presidents about the appeal which he made on 15 September for all groups to search for a democratic solution to the Salvadoran conflict. The Salvadoran president said that he believes that the appeal to the various forces in his country is very important for finding a democratic solution to the conflict which has affected this country for several months.

The various forces in El Salvador must decide whether they want a peaceful or violent solution. Further on, the president repeated that his appeal means that all sectors must decide whether they want a democratic solution or a violent solution. The door will be open to those who want a democratic solution so that we can jointly seek a solution for the country's advancement, the president added.

This appeal includes all sectors, including the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] the revolutionary democratic movement [as heard] and the Communist Party of El Salvador, as well as all those sectors which view the democratic path as the positive solution for the country.

The Salvadoran president said that those groups who accept the appeal which he made on 15 September must set aside violence and lay down their arms and all search jointly for a solution to peace.

Asked if he had received any response, Duarte said not yet, but he is awaiting reactions to his proposal. He explained that he has always been open to dialogue to find a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

Jose Napoleon Duarte said that after visiting Guatemala he will make an official visit to the United States to meet with President Ronald Reagan and inform him on the Salvadoran situation. The president's tour does not include Nicaragua because, according to Duarte himself, he is offering his report to the presidents of democratic countries.

Duarte is returning to El Salvador aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane. He is accompanied by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena.

President Carazo met with Durate at Juan Santamaria International Airport.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PANAMA, COSTA RICA

PA190052 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1842 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] On 17 September, Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, returned to the country after a brief visit on Wednesday to Panama and Costa Rica to personally inform the presidents of those two countries, Aristides Royo and Rodrigo Carazo Odio, respectively, about the political thesis outlined to the Salvadoran people and the other peoples of the world during the civic ceremonies held at the Flor Blanca National Stadium on 15 September as part of the festivities to commemorate the country's independence.

At news conferences in Panama and Costa Rica, President Duarte reiterated his appeal to extremist sectors to join in the interparty dialogue as the only path that will lead to the political, peaceful and democratic solution that the Salvadoran people demand.

Additionally, in the countries that he visited, President Duarte described as still valid the invitation extended publicly to peoples who are friends of El Salvador to serve as observers of the Salvadoran electoral process in order to note and consolidate the guarantees that the revolutionary government and the armed forces are providing to achieve free elections, making the consultation with the populace a demonstration of civic responsibility.

The Salvadoran Government took advantage of the visit to Costa Rica to invite President Rodrigo Carazo Odio to visit El Salvador in early October in order to further strengthen the traditional ties of friendship existing between the peoples and Governments of Costa Rica and El Salvador. President Carazo courteously accepted the invitation. During his visit to our country, he will be the guest of the revolutionary government junta.

DUARTE EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES OF VISIT TO U.S.

PA192218 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Speech delivered by junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte minutes before leaving for an official visit to the United States at Ilopango International Airport, San Salvador, today--recorded]

[Text] Flag of the fatherland, Salvadoran people:

Just as I announced Tuesday, 15 [September] at the National Stadium, I am now traveling to the United States of America in response to a kind invitation extended earlier by the U.S. Government. I am carrying with me a mandate from the Salvadoran people: to tell the U.S. people and, from that land, all the peoples of the world, the truth about what is taking place in El Salvador; what our aspirations are; what we are struggling for; where we are heading; and what support we are hoping for within a framework of mutual respect.

We are going to say once more that the Salvadoran people are a people who, throughout history, have given glorious examples of their love for freedom, have struggled continuously for justice, and that now, their most fervent aspiration is to live and work in peace.

To help us carry out this mission we are taking with us the undying memory of this great and determined people who were present Tuesday at the National Stadium and in all the cities of the country to celebrate our independence anniversary and to demonstrate an exemplary civic spirit which is capable of convincing even the most skeptical of the popular support we have in our struggle against violence and terrorism.

We are also going to say that here we have an invincible people who are willing to make the greatest sacrifices to face adversity from whatever location they have to go to exercise their right to work. We are also taking with us the image of an armed forces whose members struggle until death to defend the fatherland.

I am taking with me the words of the soldiers who were wounded in combat, whom I visited on Tuesday, 15 September, in the military hospital. With great emotion they told me of their desire to be in the trenches once more to defend the fatherland.

A people like this one cannot perish. This is what we are going to tell them in the United States. At this moment El Salvador is waging a decisive battle not to preserve only its freedom, because, as I have said, the fate of America is at stake here. This is what we are going to tell them there, so they can hear us and understand us better.

We want the truth to be known. We want them to learn what our people aspire to and to convince them that we Salvadorans are going to solve our present crisis in a peaceful and democratic way as befits civilized peoples.

We will tell the world once more that the Salvadoran people reject foreign interference in El Salvador's domestic affairs, and that in the same manner in which we respect other countries' right to solve their problems, we demand respect for our rights.

We are also going to the United States to personally thank President Reagan for his understanding and support of our struggle for peace, freedom and democracy and to likewise thank him for his interest in helping us to carry out our political program so that the Salvadoran people can freely choose their destiny.

Of the U.S. sectors who still doubt our objectives, we are going to ask that they give us an opportunity to show them that we are capable of building a free and democratic system similar to the one that they have the privilege of enjoying.

This year in the United States we are going to reiterate our political thesis so that it can be heard and will reverberate in all nations. We want everyone to know of our intention to promote an interparty dialogue with the participation of all the legally registered political parties as well as those who want to join us, without ideological barriers of any kind.

We believe in the strength of democracy and that is why we are not afraid of any political confrontation. However, we are going to reaffirm our position of neither negotiating nor setting the bases for a dialogue behind the backs of the people, much less so with groups that are up in arms against the constituted government.

To these groups we have proposed the decorous and patriotic road of laying down their arms and joining the electoral process. We believe that if they believe they have sufficient political strength, they should accept the call and submit themselves to the judgement of an election.

The people have demonstrated that they do not want violence, that they do not want terrorism, uncertainty and a lack of peace. The revolutionary government has proposed free elections, as a means of achieving pacification, with international observers to attest to its honesty.

If the groups affiliated to the Revolutionary Democratic Front believe that they have the popular support they claim, then they should prove this by joining the dialogue instead of giving excuses that only reflect their political impotence.

What we want is to convince the U.S. people of our sincere desire to find a democratic solution to our crisis. That is going to be our task, and I am going to carry it out with the loyalty that I owe the Salvadoran people and with the loyalty I owe my fatherland.

When I return from the United States I hope to be able to say with pride that I fulfilled the mission entrusted to me by the Salvadoran people, and that in this way we can continue working, with renewed energy, to attain our objectives of peace, freedom and harmony.

Salvadoran people, flag of the fatherland: see you soon.

U.S., HONDURAN 'HAWK' MANEUVERS DENOUNCED

PA201727 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Honduran and U.S. military forces will carry out maneuvers between 7 and 9 October. The maneuvers have been named Hawk. They will include air and land operations and will involve the participation of planes, ships and patrol boats, along with other means of war.

We once again declare that these planned operations in Puerto Cortes by the U.S. and Honduran armies are part of the imperialist strategy to try to involve Central American armies in its plans for intervention against some of our countries.

We again call on political, labor union, trade union and university organizations, on all of the Salvadoran people, to face the maneuvers that imperialism is trying to carry out with the participation of a sector of the Honduran Armed Forces.

We also call on the democratic sectors of the Honduran Army to oppose the intention of using them as tools in this operation, whose goal is to involve Honduras in the U.S. plans for direct intervention in Central America.

Honduran people: We urge you to oppose the intervention of imperialism, which is trying to use the Honduran people to implement its deadly plans of intervention, domination, exploitation and oppression.

Honduran people: This is the moment to defend our nationality. Demand neutrality from your army.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO DENOUNCE BELIZEAN 'FARCE'

PA210225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0117 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government announced today that it does not recognize any borders with Belize and that it formally reserves this nation's rights over that neighboring territory, which will receive its independence tomorrow from Great Britain.

Likewise, the Guatemalan Government "confirmed its decision not to invade Belize" and added that "Guatemala has the best intentions toward the people of Belize, whom it considers brothers."

In a statement issued today, on the eve of London's declaring Belize's independence, the declaration added that "Guatemala will continue to firmly struggle for the return of this part of its territory through all the peaceful means which all the laws and international practices place within its reach."

Belize, which early tomorrow will become the seventh state in the Central American region, is a British colony of 22,000 square km and 150,000 inhabitants. Guatemala has claimed this territory for 150 years.

In today's declaration, the Guatemalan Government points out that the unilateral independence which Great Britain will grant Belize tomorrow is a "farce."

It is added that "Belize is part of Guatemala's territory, and the unilateral proclamation of its independence in no way changes our claim nor weakens our rights over this portion of our motherland which was usurped by Great Britain for many years."

In addition, the Guatemalan Government stated that "the proclamation of Belize's independence represents one more farce of English colonialism, an effort by Great Britain to evade its responsibilities, leaving behind an unpleasant memory and a state of Belize that rests on British military force. In this form and under the hypocritical appearance of respect for people's right to self-determination, Great Britain maintains its neocolonialist presence on the American continent."

The Guatemalan regime points out that Great Britain did not abide by the "bases of agreement" signed in London on 11 March 1981 by Guatemala, Great Britain and Belize. The "base of agreement" contemplated compensation to Guatemala in exchange for its renouncing its century-old claim to Belize.

This compensation would consist of two outlets to the Caribbean Sea and Guatemala through Belizean territory, two free ports and the use of the Ranguana and Zapotillos Cays in the Atlantic. These were not put into effect prior to Belize's independence.

In the face of the British announcement giving unilateral independence to Belize tomorrow, 21 September, the Guatemalan Government put an end to its consular relations with London, ordered the closing of Guatemalan consulates in Belize, revoked the recognition of the British consul in Guatemala and agreed to the closing of the British consulates in this country.

The Guatemalan Government also gave closed-frontier treatment to the lines guarded by British military forces, prohibited all air or maritime traffic between Guatemala and Belize and set a deadline for British officials and consular employees as well as Belizean students on government scholarships to leave the country.

Queen, Price Burned in Effigy

PA210404 Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 20 Sep (AFP)--Queen Elizabeth, the British flag and several figures representing the premier of Belize, George Price, were burned tonight at the central park across from the National Palace to protest the independence of Belize, which will be declared tomorrow.

Some 1,000 persons showed up at the rejection rally organized by the National Liberation Government. The rally had not been authorized by the government. During the brief ceremony, various speakers attacked the British authorities for having granted "unilateral" independence to a territory claimed by Guatemala since the last century.

Tomorrow, thousands of flags in Guatemala will have a black ribbon as sign of mourning since 21 September, the date of Belize's independence, is considered a day of "national mourning."

UN Is 'Good For Nothing'

PA191847 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0134 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia said today that Guatemala will not withdraw from the United Nations, "although the United Nations is good for nothing, because it refuses to deal with nations' problems."

The UN Security Council unanimously rejected a Guatemalan request to prevent Belize from obtaining its independence on 21 September.

Guatemala claims that Belize is Guatemalan territory because it was ceded by Spain when it granted Central America its independence. British pirates settled in Belize and later formed a colony. Now they are "unilaterally" granting Belize its independence, ignoring Guatemala.

The UN Security Council unanimously ruled that Guatemala and Belize should settle that problem after the new country, which will recognize Queen Elizabeth as its sovereign, attains its independence.

Guatemala broke relations with Great Britain and Belize on 7 September. At present, the border between Guatemala and Belize is completely closed and imports and exports have been prohibited.

Border Closed

PA190444 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by special correspondent Alvaro Galvez Mis]

[Text] Melchor de Moncos, Peten--It was officially reported here that the national army is ready to successfully repel any aggression from the British Army stationed in Belize.

While military troops were being deployed along the border for the security of the national territory, residents of this city as well as of the Belizean town of Benque Viejo, seemed to be experiencing moments of uneasiness.

To the Belizeans, as this reporter was told, the closing of the border is worrisome because a large percentage of the residents of the territory in dispute live off the trade that has existed with our country for many years.

Taxi drivers, hotel owners, businessmen and other sectors of the Belizean population feel that the closing of the border will lead to their bankruptcy. They noted that they used to get hundreds of people who would spend their money in Belizean stores.

In addition, Guatemlal supplied the raw materials to furniture makers, tailors, restaurant owners and so forth. The Guatemelan textiles and shoes were very popular among the Belizean popular sectors.

Many people crossed the border everyday to go to the hospital in this town or in the Guatemalan capital. Now nobody is allowed to go across, the border authorities said. The army is keeping strict control and although there hadn't been any irregularities as of yesterday, the military security was increased to avoid any aggression attempts by the British.

Gen Manuel Benedicto Lucas Garcia arrived here accompanied by his closest advisers. He toured the border and exchanges views with local authorities to evaluate the present situation.

When PRENSA LIBRE interviewed him he said that, fortunately, everything is calm in the region. He then flew to other regions by helicopter and confirmed that El Peten Department was calm.

The municipal authorities described this visit as a historical moment for El Peten because a chief of the general staff had never visited the border in similar situations before.

LUCAS HOLDS PRIVATE WEEKEND TALKS WITH DUARTE

PA192340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1546 GMT 19 Sep 81

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the junta of Government of El Salvador, yesterday tiptoed quietly into Guatemala to hold a "closed door" meeting with President Romeo Lucas Garcia. However, it was learned that the subjects of conversation were Belize and the guerrillas.

The Salvadoran provisional president arrived early in the morning at the reserved section of La Aurora International Airport, accompanied by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the junta. They were met by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez.

At approximately 0800, the two Salvadoran officials entered Guatemala's National Palace, where they met "behind closed doors" for 2 hours with General Lucas Garcia.

Despite the official reticence regarding the reason for Duarte's visit to Guatemala, however, the topics that are presently of concern to El Salvador and Guatemala are no secret.

Duarte came to Guatemala, just as he went to Panama and Costa Rica and as he will go to the United States this weekend, to personally explain to his colleagues the situation that prevails in El Salvador, his offer to talk with the leftist opposition front and his belief that the legislative elections scheduled for March 1982 are the best political solution.

Duarte also told President Lucas of the rejection by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of his offer of a democratic interplay and participation in the elections. According to FDR spokesmen, the present conditions of political violence in El Salvador are not ideal for the holding of elections of any kind.

The Salvadoran president invited General Lucas to visit San Salvador to discuss matters of Central American interest and to see with his own eyes that commercial, labor and educational activities in his country are predominantly normal. President Lucas accepted the invitation and chose October as the month for the visit.

Lucas also referred to the issue of Belize, to which Great Britain will grant independence "unilaterally" on Monday, and Duarte expressed solidarity with the diplomatic posture adopted by Guatemala at the United Nations.

Another topic discussed was the recognition extended by Mexico and France, and subsequently by other revolutionary countries, to the Salvadoran guerrillas. Some 12 American countries, including Guatemala, described this as interference in El Salvador's internal affairs.

In addition, Central American projects such as the Mini-Marshall Plan, joint Guatemalan-Honduran-Salvadoran nationality, cooperation in hydrographic plans and the revitalization of trade between Guatemala and El Salvador were noted during the Duarte-Lucas meeting, but were left to be discussed in greater depth in October.

HONDURAS

ARMED FORCES PREPARE 'HAWK VIEW' MANEUVERS

PA182022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2051 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Armies of Honduras and the United States will stage joint naval and air maneuvers in Honduran territorial waters from 7 to 9 October, it was announced today, Thursday, in Tegucigalpa.

The military exercises are classified as defense and form part of the "Hawk View" series which the U.S. Army initiated in the mid-sixties with several Latin American countries.

Puerto Cortes Base on the Atlantic coast of Honduras will be the departure point for three Honduran patrol boats, an amphibious vessel, a rugboat and three patrol boats of the United States.

Several Honduran Air Force aircraft and two U.S. reconnaissance aircraft will be based in San Pedro Sula.

It was reported that the aircraft and boats will conduct search and intercept operations in a 20-mile area to the north, 5 miles west and 30 miles east of Puerto Cortes.

The Honduran Armed Forces, in a communique released today, note that the operation and all related activities are under its command as the host country, but that everything is still in the planning stage.

The United States will send the USS Fort Snelling dock landing ship (LSD) to Honduras on 4 October. It will anchor off Puerto Cortes. From there it will render logistical support to the military exercises without participating directly in them.

The LSD will transport U.S. patrol boats and some 130 men who make up the U.S. contingent of experts in air and maritime communications and joint command strategies.

The U.S. personnel and boats, as well as the LSD and aircraft, will leave Honduras on 10 October after concluding the exercises.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES DIPLOMATS ON ANNIVERSARY

PA170429 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Message delivered to diplomatic corps by Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia on the 160th anniversary of Central American independence, at the Presidential Palace Blue Room in Tegucigalpa--recorded]

[Excerpts] Thank you for the manifestations of friendship and affection that you have so kindly expressed on behalf of the representatives of so many countries, for which we feel admiration and the highest consideration.

Noble people of Honduras: The occasion we are celebrating today is the most solemn of our national holidays, as it is for our sister nations of Central America. The nations of Central America were born together to a life of freedom and self-determination. If our historical unity was divided by circumstances, the links of our indestructible brotherhood have remained alive and active, to give us the character of a single nation. This new anniversary of our independence finds Central America in one of the most difficult moments of its history. We are facing different types of crises. Some are very serious. International tensions have reached our shores, to cause disturbances that in some cases are very painful. Yet, just as we were able in the past to overcome dramatic situations that seemed insurmountable, I am sure that our will to be constructive will prevail today as well. Today's forces are [words indistinct] and our will to improve as human beings, so that we can restore to Central America an era of peace, concord and prosperity, which we all can share.

I accept with gratitude your good wishes for the success of the institutional process taking place in Honduras. I can assure you that the Honduran Government and people are encouraged by your fervent hope that the political program is a success. It is all sponsored by democracy and by a proper and effective economic and social justice. As you all know, I had the satisfaction of visiting Venezuela and Mexico, where I talked with Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Jose Lopez Portillo. Our meetings were pleasant and encouraging to me. They were sincere and simple exchanges of friendship. They also served to reaffirm my belief that Central America is due to occupy an important position among the American nations, that its efforts to climb higher on the ladder of economic and social development and its determination to consolidate the existence of democratic institutions will meet with fraternal feeling in the other republics of the continent.

ARMED FORCES LEADERS, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES MEET

PA182203 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] According to the newspaper LA TRIBUNA, the Honduran Armed Forces have asked the presidential candidates to reach an agreement so that the electoral process can succeed.

Five members of the Superior Council of the Honduran Armed Forces, headed by Policarpo Paz Garcia, their chief and president of the republic, met with the presidential candidates of the various political parties yesterday in an effort to have the electoral process conclude successfully on 29 November.

According to an article published in LA TRIBUNA entitled The Armed Forces Urged Candidates To Reach an Agreement, the meeting was held at the 1st Cavalry Battalion from 1500 to 2100. This meeting was attended by Roberto Suazo Cordoba of the Liberal Party of Honduras, Miguel Andonie Fernandez of the National Innovation and Unity Party [PINU], Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus of the National Party of Honduras and Hernan Corrales Padilla of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], who were accompanied by their close advisers.

In addition to General Paz Garcia, Col Hubert Bodden Caceres, Lt Col Jose A. Bueso Rosa, Lt Col Leonidas Torres Arias and Lt Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez attended the meeting on behalf of the armed forces.

Andonie Fernandez said that the top army representatives asked the political leaders to analyze the electoral process and if there were any irregularities to try to overcome them. He said that the military officers agree with the activities recently started by the National Electoral Tribunal to carry out the electoral process in the best way possible manner and bring it to a felicitous conclusion. He noted that the four presidential candidates participated actively in the discussions but that particular details of the electoral process were not discussed. He said that the discussions were very general and that this resulted in a lengthy meeting.

He said that they did not discuss the problem of the irregular national census, however the candidates were asked to meet in order to solve the irregularities of this census. The discussions did not include the PDC call to reach a great national agreement to overcome the country's problems.

Andonie Fernandez said that the situation was viewed differently. Asked if the military officers had reaffirmed their decision to respect the conclusion of the electoral process, he said that they are concerned and interested in having the process conclude in the best possible way. Asked if the PINU charge of an alleged coup d'etat had been discussed, Andonie Fernandez said that this was not discussed.

In describing the results of the meeting, he said that anything aimed at having a good electoral process deserves praise. He reported that the PINU is open to dialogue, indicating that his party has been promoting a great national agreement to solve our problems together before the April 1980 elections.

In conclusion, he explained that this meeting between the armed forces representatives and the presidential candidates was announced before the president's trip, when they told him that they wanted to talk with him.

FMLH GROUP CAPTURED IN SANTA ROSA DE COPAN

PA190354 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] San Pedro Sula--Col (Oscar Mejia Peralta), commander of the 12th Infantry Battalion, was among the persons that a subversive group were going to kidnap. The group identified as members of the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, FMLH, was about to carry out another of its subversive activities, when they were intercepted by the police. The group had intended to create chaos and promote guerrillas activities in the western part of the country. The members of this group were identified as: (Jose Jorge Santos Lopez), (Mario Jorge Ardon Mejia), (Marcos Santos Lopez), (Samuel Ardon Mejia), presumably the leader fo the group, (Marciano Alvarado Herazo), his sister (Reina Socorro Alvarado), (Jose Santiago Polanco Chinchilla), and his wife (Maria del Carmen Tabora de Polanco).

The police turned over a FAL rifle, a 45-caliber pistol, two fatigue outfits and military uniforms to the first district court, which it seized from the subversives.

The police were informed that the group was going to kidnap (Napoleon Cuestas), a farm owner in Santa Rosa de Copan. Immediately, well-armed policemen were posted around (Cuestas') farm. At approximately 1500, the subversive group appeared and the police immediately captured two of them. A third one, believed to be (Samuel Ardon Mejia), escaped.

One of the prisoners, (Marciano Alvarado Herazo) gave all the details of the operation. He said that the group was to meet in the home of the (Polanco Tabora).

It was learned afterwards that relatives of the (Polanco Tabora) burned large quantities of subversive literature on learning that they had been arrested.

(Marciano) said that his sister (Reina Socorro) was the decoy for the kidnappings. Meanwhile, (Reina Socorro) had to be admitted to a hospital due to a nervous breakdown. The group is accused of kidnappings and armed robbery. They are accused of holding up the Western Bank armored car, which carries large sums of money every Thursday to pay the lottery prizes in Ocotepeque, and of the kidnappings of (Ernesto Rojas) of San Pedro Sula.

(Marciano Alvarado) pleaded guilty to all charges, while his sister, (Reina Socorra), pleaded not guilty. She claims she never participated in any of the group's activities.

(Napoleon Cuestas) said that fortunately for him, he was alerted 3 hours before of the plan to kidnap him. (Cuestas) disclosed that two of the prisoners, (Mario Jorge Ardon Mejia) and (Samuel Ardon Mejia), are relatives of Deputy (Rafael Antonio Ardon).

The prisoners accused of kidnappings, holdups and other criminal activities, drug trafficking and illegal possession of state weapons, were also charged with planning to kidnap Colonel (Mejia Peralta).

According to reports, this is the same group that for some time has been smearing the walls of buildings with FMLN slogans and propaganda. Since last November, the police have been right behind their footsteps and suspected that they were planning something big. The National Investigations Department found out that the group was going to kidnap (Napoleon Cuestas), a well-known businessman and coffee plantation owner in the region, on 5 September and there is where the police came in.

NICARAGUA

U.S.-HONDURAN JOINT MANEUVERS VIEWED AS THREAT

PA182117 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] International dispatches today have brought news of concern. U.S. and Honduran troops will stage joint military maneuvers this coming month on the Honduran northern coast. Although to hold these military exercises they would invoke a treaty signed by Latin American countries and the United States, our attention is drawn by the fact that the most recent maneuvers of this type were held during the middle of the seventies and that a country which does not face the threat of attacks or invasions of any sort has been selected for these maneuvers.

We have every right to be alarmed at this sudden announcement. There is no explanation for the deployment of U.S. arms and troops on Honduran territory between 7 to 9 October unless with this military deployment they intend to intimidate neighboring countries which are working peacefully for their reconstruction, and no longer cede their territory for this type of exercise or any other. Or perhaps, as some Honduran newspapers report, it involves a facade to try to hide a combined attack against Nicaragua, using not only the Honduran northern coast, but also the zone of the Honduran Mosquitia where counter-revolutionary groups made up of Miskitos who have been duped and former Somozist guardsmen live.

In any event, they will not take us by surprise. We said this on 14 September and we reiterate it today.

Tinoco Expresses Concern

PA182303 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The naval operations that the U.S. Government, in cooperation with the Honduran Government, is going to carry out in the Atlantic, off Honduran shores, are of serious concern to Nicaragua. On this subject, Victor Tinoco, deputy foreign minister, said today that the Nicaraguan Government and all Nicaraguans want to have good relations with the United States, but that the United States is not cooperating with this desire, in view of its activities and actions.

During the recent visit by Enders, we held talks designed to improve relations, promote detente and achieve a better bilateral understanding. Enders and his mission also spoke of this desire. However, all this was a case of mere words, Victor Tinoco said, because the United States does the opposite.

The maneuvers that are to take place in the Atlantic not only affect Nicaragua, but cause tension throughout the area, the deputy foreign minister added. By its activities, the United States is creating a warlike atmosphere in Central America, where peace is a primary necessity to resolve the political problems.

The maneuvers that will be staged off the Honduran coast worry us because it is the first time these maneuvers will have been carried out in Central America. They have been common in the Caribbean, particularly near Puerto Rico, Companero Tinoco said.

These large-scale maneuvers create a new situation to be faced in the area, Companero Tinoco said. He said that Honduras has the right to cooperate in these maneuvers with the U.S. Government, but we have to state that this creates tension in the area. We might issue this opinion in a formal statement, Victor Tinoco said in closing.

FOREIGN POLICY SEEKS TO COUNTERACT U.S. PRESSURES

PA190027 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The pressure that the United States is exerting against Nicaragua has made our people's revolution develop an active international diplomacy. This is how Father Miguel d'Escoto views our foreign relations.

According to him, this active diplomacy seeks to counteract Yankee imperialism's campaigns against our revolution. This type of diplomacy is based on the expansion of our ties with those democratic countries which maintain good relations with us.

Father d'Escoto also referred to the joy and happiness elicited by Belize's upcoming declaration of independence. He then described Belize as a new brother in the Central American family.

The following are our foreign minister's statement:

[Begin recording] I think Nicaragua is implementing a very active diplomacy. We must be present everywhere, especially in those democratic countries which are our friends but which also maintain good relations with the United States. AS everybody knows, the United States is exerting pressure against Nicaragua. It is trying to present the Nicaraguan revolution as a destabilizing element in the area. This behooves us to maintain a very active foreign policy. We have very limited resources, but we have the moral force of our revolution, our people and our leaders. Our foreign policy is characterized by permanent contacts with our friends, the most democratic and progressive elements in both Latin America and Europe. On the one hand, this is a way to counteract the U.S. campaign. On the other hand, it is a very important means to achieve that basic goal of Nicaragua's foreign policy--the diversification of our relations. [end recording]

CENTRAL AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL SET

PA181646 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] The personalities and intellectuals who will comprise the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribuna [Tribunal Antiimperialista Centroamericano] will begin to arrive in the country in response to an invitation by the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples, CNSP; Companero Luis Caldera, CNSP secretary general, reported today at a press conference.

The Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal is an organization in which the countries of the world will condemn the aggression by the U.S. Government against the Central American and Caribbean region. This tribunal will be headquartered in Nicaragua. On 23 September an official declaration will be released by this organization. At the same time there will be the showing of the film The CIA Operations, by renowned U.S. film producer (Allan Frankovich), which has had worldwide repercussions.

Here is a statement by Luis Caldera, CNSP secretary general:

[Begin recording] In the past few days tension has heightened in the Central American area. The aggression against our revolution have increased; genocide in El Salvador is getting more inhumane daily; crimes in Guatemala are becoming more legalized each day; and the U.S. Government in general is undertaking more maneuvers against Central America, new maneuvers against the Sandinist people's revolution, new maneuvers of aggression and destabilization against Grenada and Cuba. Thus, the world is convulsed because Central America is the target of the most criminal aggressions ever undertaken in the past by U.S. administrations.

The countries of the world cannot evade this reality. In this sense, the CNSP wants to reveal to the world, to our heroic peoples, the formation of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal. This tribunal is the organization where the countries of the world can go to denounce those criminal aggressions mentioned previously. We announce the formation of this tribunal and will give the names of the persons who comprise it.

They are: (Claribel Alegria) of El Salvador; Companero Guillermo Toriell of Guatemala; Companero Rogelio Sinan of Panama; Companero Luis Brito of Venezuela; Companero Jorge Arturo Reina of Honduas; Companero Luis Suarez of Mexico; (Eduardo Galeano); (Mario Benedetti); Gregorio Selser [possibly the PRELA correspondent of the same name]; Dr Arnoldo Mora Rodriguez, philosophy professor of the Central University of Costa Rica, vice president of the Council of Peace and Solidarity, and president of the Council of Solidarity with El Salvador; Dr Orlando Araujo, founder of the Venezuelan Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua, and professor of the School of Economics of the University of Venezuela. These persons form the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal. [end recording]

Organizational Activities

PA200016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] The Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal began activities in Nicaragua to coordinate efforts for its formal organization. Meetings will start Monday in Managua. It will strive to defend sovereignty and struggle against foreign intervention.

Mariano Fiallos, rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua; (Iriel Molina), a priest; Danilo Aguirre, former president of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists; Xavier Chamorro, director of EL NUEVO DIARIO; and (Alfredo Balsamo), vice president of the International Journalists Association--the organizers of the meeting--announced the arrival of (Claribel Alegria), a Salvadoran writer invited to participate in the meeting.

A large number of inte lectuals have sent letters and cables announcing their participation. These include (Eduardo Galliano); (Omario Benedetti); (Gregorio Selser); (Porfirio Bairrez); (Msgr Celso Humilde Salcedo), bishop of Cuernavaca: They expressed their total support for the patriotic ideals of the tribunals in prevention and defense of the [words indistinct] imperialism.

The new organization will coordinate the efforts of fraternal peoples to confront the serious threat to the peace of in the region [words indistinct] esepcially when countries of great prestige from various continents have recognized the liberation struggles waged by Central American peoples.

Meanwhile Nicaragua has appointed a 15-person delegation headed by Culture Minister Ernesto Cardena and including Fernando Silva, Luis Rocha, [words indistinct], Carlos Aleman, (Jorge Eduardo Arellano) and others.

The organizing committee [words indistinct] the list of delegations and notes the participation of Guillermo Toriello from Guatemala, (Luis Suarez) from Mexico, Rogelio Sinan from Panama, Santiago Alvarez from Cuba, (Mario Mendez) and Jorge Arturo Reina from Honduras and (Allan Franksevich) from the United States. Participation announcements are still pending from Belize and Colombia.

The tribunal, whose basic aspects will be developed in meetings starting Monday in Managua, has been compared on various occasions with similar and positive efforts which preceded the organization of the Russel Tribunal in Europe, which judged the war crimes of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam.

The intensive activities programmed for the coming week include the appointment of the executive committee and the creation of an information organization. They will draft messages and evaluate the main goals of this most important organization in the areas of investigation, information and regional anti-imperialist combat. The FSLN National Directorate through one of its members will give the welcome speech and inaugurate the debates between intellectuals and scientists who will compose the new Anti-Imperialist Tribunal in Central America.

U.S. Blamed For Crisis

PA202200 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Were it not for Reagan, who lends military support to the fascist Salvadoran junta, the Salvadoran people would have already seized power, writer Claribel Alegria has told this station. Alegria, who is a native of (?San Pablo) and a member of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal granted us an interview. She answered questions simply and precisely. In each of her gestures one could appreciate her sensitivity to her native town's difficult situation.

Commenting on the current Salvadoran political situation, she said that the vanguard force, the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front], has the people's broad support and that certain liberated areas are practically under total guerrilla control.

All social services--from hospital services to a literacy campaign--are being promoted in El Salvador's free zones.

Were it not for Reagan, who supports the Christian Democratic junta, the Salvadoran people would already be free from ties, she said.

Alegria, a well-known revolutionary writer, speaks today to our listeners:

[Begin recording] [Alegria] The FMLN and the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] are now in a position of strength. You know that all the people are with us; they are with the FMLN-FDR. Militarily, we are also doing very well because we seize the enemy's weapons. We have also bought weapons and otherwise obtained them. In addition, our people are very creative, as the Nicaraguan people were in the past. We have many home-made weapons.

Politically, the situation is also very strong. We already would have won this war a very long time ago because our entire people want their liberation. The terrible thing is that in its arms race, the United States is sending El Salvador millions of dollars worth of weapons, helicopter gunships, and so forth. This is why there is now a military draw.

In spite of this, however, in spite of all these weapons, we have already established control zones in 13 of the 14 departments. They have been unable to evict our guerrillas. There is, for instance, the well-known case of Guazapa. Guazapa is located only a few kilometers from Sal Salvador. It has been controlled by our guerrilla forces for quite some time now. Not being able to evict our guerrillas is driving the Salvadoran military officers crazy.

In the areas under control we are also doing very beautiful things, that is, our people are doing very beautiful things. Take, for instance, the San Vicente area, where a very important area is under our control. We already have a hospital, a very good hospital where technicians are training. We already have anesthesiologists, and surgery is already being performed there. People are coming from other parts of the country to receive treatment there. A literacy campaign is already underway in many of those areas. Coffee is also being marketed. So it is very beautiful to see what the people are already doing in a control zone where they can operate.

I tell you: Were it not for Reagan, we would have won the war a long time ago. Nonetheless, we are going to win this war in spite of Reagan. The victory will be ours, but the struggle is very bloody.

[Question] Companera, this undoubtedly also has repercussions on the unity of all the revolutionary forces fighting against the Salvadoran fascist junta, right?

[Answer] Yes. Following Nicaragua's example we think that without unity there can be no victory. All our groups know that perfectly well; they are well aware of this. Our unity is increasing. We are all fighting for unity, which is being increasingly consolidated.

Look, it is all the same thing. Members of ERP [People's Revolutionary Army], the FPO [People's Liberation Forces] and of all groups die on the battlefield. They are all heroic and marvelous young people, who belong to various organizations. We cannot close our eyes to this. We have united and unity is increasing every day. Nicaragua has set a beautiful example in this regard.

[Question] Companera, the practically defeated classes which are usurping power in El Salvador have developed a diplomatic campaign. For instance, there are Jose Napoleon Duarte's visits to Costa Rica and Panama in an effort to create a climate favorable to the election that will soon be held by the Salvadoran fascist junta. What is your view on this?

[Answer] Duarte's actions are comparable to the thrashing of drowning man. I think the idea of holding an election is completely absurd. How can free elections be held in a country where there is a state of siege, where there is martial law, where there is no freedom of the press, where all the communications media are in their hands. It is completely absurd to demand free elections. That is impossible. I do not think any of Reagan's maneuvers in connection with the Governments of Panama and Costa Rica will succeed. they are very (?sad) because the French-Mexican recognition of our guerrilla forces has represented a very important step, which they have not liked at all. Many people, many European countries and peoples are already endorsing this great step.

Norway, for instance, has already joined in this step and we expect many other European peoples to join Mexico and France in their recognition of the FMLN-FDR. There can be no dialogue without the FMLN-FDR, because they represent our Salvadoran people..
[end recording]

MACHINERY BOUGHT WITH USSR LOAN TO ARRIVE SOON

PA182138 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The first shipment of machinery bought with the $50-million loan the USSR granted to our revolutionary government will begin to arrive at the end of this year. This was announced at a news conference yesterday afternoon by Dr Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, the minister of foreign trade.

The $50 million will be used as follows: $40 million for the acquisition of machinery and spare parts for the sugar industry, construction equipment and mass transport units, which will arrive during 1981, 1982 and 1983. The other $10 million is for the acquisition of steel industry raw materials and fertilizer. Raw materials for steel and iron are being acquired to guarantee the operation of the metal and machinery industry in our country and also to guarantee a source of employment for the numerous manpower in this field, said Dr Martinez Cuenca.

Minister Martinez also reported that the $50 million loan was granted for a 10-year term, at 4-percent yearly interest and periods of grace varying from 4 to 6 years.

Minister Martinez Cuenca now elaborates:

[Begin recording] This credit is very timely. We are going to use it completely, first, as part of the policy of the Government of National Reconstruction to diversify our markets. Second, it is also a reply to all the forces against our revolution which, by establishing obstacles to the flow of funds, try to deplete or block our access to the raw materials our national industry needs. We are very satisfied with the attitude of the socialist countries during these times in which the extreme right and the counterrevolutionary forces are trying to financially strangle our national economy by blocking our ability to purchase our needs on the international market.

We view this diversification of markets that we are achieving as very timely for our people and we believe it is a firm reply by the nations that are friends of our revolution, saying they are not going to allow the national industry to be strangled for lack of raw materials or foreign exchange. Funding is a strong, important basis for permitting the purchase of these products, and this is the way we are replying within the guidelines of our junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

15 SEPTEMBER LEGION REJECTS SOMOZIST HELP

PA181602 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 1130 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan people must realize and believe that our struggle against Piricuaco [Miskito for "mangy dog"] frontism is not a counterrevolutionary struggle. It is not a struggle between reactionaries and the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front]. The legion is an organization with revolutionary, democratic and Christian principles.

The reason for this war against Marxism is clearly established in the 15 September Legion proclamation of 1 August 1981. This proclamation includes the aspirations of the legionnaires for each of the sectors of the nation.

In the past, when we had a military dictatorship, it was not the FSLN alone which conceived structural changes necessary for a better and more correct form of government. Many of us thought about change and acted on our ideas. Evidence of this is the opposition's continuous challenge to the Somozist dictatorship.

Unfortunately, all of us were fooled by the phoney democratic face of frontism. At the very moment that Somozism was falling, change began to occur. This was a violent kind of change to which we all contributed to have a free and heroic fatherland within democracy and to recover the republican way of life where freedom of expression, freedom of religion and all human rights were to be respected. This is the revolutionary concept for which all the Nicaraguans struggled.

Therefore, by no means will we be counterrevolutionaries. We are struggling to rescue the people's revolution. Furthermore, we are not reactionaries because we have never opposed any change that benefits the people.

On some occasions we have been approached by people who adhere to Somozist principles. These people have offered us aid, but we legionnaries have remained firm in our position and have strongly rejected them. We are aware of the fact that the Somozist past will never return to Nicaragua.

Young officers and soldiers who belonged to the defunct guard of the dictator have also approached us. We have never denied this. They have rejected the terror of Somozism and now their way of thinking favors the people. Because of their honesty and their repentance for their past errors, they have been accepted within the legion. Not all the guards were Somozists. For this reason, these young military men have a right to redeem themselves.

Not Planning 'Final Offensive'

PA181420 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 1130 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The top leadership of the FSLN has spread the rumor that this month, the 15 September Legion will launch a final offensive. This is completely false. The 15 September Legion, armed branch of a betrayed people, will launch no big offensive as long as the people are insufficiently prepared to defend themselves from the murderous troops of the front.

However, it is true that 15 September detachments are fighting in the mountains for the liberty of our people.

STATION INTERVIEW WITH PSC PRESIDENT ADAN FLETES

PA191736 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Station interview with Adan Fletes Valle, president of the Social Christian Party, PSC, of Nicaragua, on the occasion of its 24th anniversary; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Could you tell us about the activities of the party last weekend concerning its predictions on the nation's economic and political issues?

[Answer] Yes, we made an analysis of the country's socioeconomic and political situation. A committee comprising the secretaries of the three committees involved is completing the document, which will again be revised for use in the party's political declaration and at its ninth congress. The analysis revealed more alarming results than those currently known about the nation's situation.

[Question] We know you are analyzing the latest decrees, especially the socioeconomic emergency law. Could you give us some information in this respect?

[Answer] We have been meeting to analyze the latest decrees, as well as the speech delivered by Commander Humberto Ortega on Independence Day. We are planning to hold a roundtable discussion in Granada on Friday to deal with these topics. The party's department executive of Managua, Carlos (Gabuardi); our delegate to the State Council, Jose Davila; and myself, as PSC president, will attend.

[Question] When you mentioned the State Council, we remembered the National Forum. What can you tell us about it?

[Answer] As for the National Forum, the Sandinist front no longer talks about it. We insisted that it should have been continued, so that it could offer the opportunity to find formulas beneficial to the people of Nicaragua; however, there has been no response in this respect. Our party believes it is important to maintain an open debate at all times. The mistake of the Somozist dictatorship was to close such debates.

[Question] Concerning the return to the State Council, has your party any new considerations on the issue now that a number of bills are being discussed that are important to the nation's political and economic sectors, and that require the participation of all sectors of the country?

[Answer] I believe that the party is going to hold a directors' meeting soon to analyze the State Council issue. I would like to say in this respect that there are reasons that forced some organizations to withdraw from the State Council, which still persists. Were the government, however, to modify these circumstnaces, particularly those dealing with political coercion, we might reconsider our previous decision to withdraw. It must also be remembered that this decision was shared by all democratic sectors of the country; therefore, any attitude about the State Council would have to be subject to the consensus of the democratic sector.

COSEP, CGT-I VIEW ECONOMIC EMERGENCY MEASURES

PA190405 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Yesterday the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] of Nicaragua, expressed its attitude toward the economic and social emergency law issued by the junta of the Government of National Reconstructioin on 9 September. The COSEP communique summarizes the talks held with the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] since the initial contacts related to the country's economic crisis.

COSEP also notes several important aspects which it brought to the attention of the FSLN National Directorate last month during a number of meetings held by the FSLN with the private sector. In the most important part included in the third point of the COSEP communique, it says the following:

In principle COSEP believes that any effort made by the government to identify the problems affecting our people is positive. It, and all sectors, should consider possible solutions to these problems. Within this spirit we informed the FSLN National Directorate that although the measures to be announced by them could be considered of some use to solve the scarcities problem, they did not tend to increase production. We informed them in particular that the private sector believed the creation of an emergency market could be detrimental to the economic reactivation process, and we repeated what COSEP said in May 1980: That instead of helping to solve the crisis, it could be interpreted as a front to conceal stronger measures against labor, political and informative activities.

In addition, the Independent General Labor Confederation [CGT-I] has come out in favor of the right to strike as a political institution. In the main part of the CGT-I communique it says that eliminating the right to strike is, in our opinion, a serious mistake and could bring serious consequences that could cause serious social unrest since, without any justification, it would create unrest and contradictions in the labor union movement. This situation can be used by the enemies of the revolution and domestic and foreign reactionaries interested in destroying labor unity. It also gives pretexts for [words indistinct] within the labor, classist and revolutionary movements.

BAHAMAS

MINISTER TO BELIZE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION

FL151315 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] The Hon Paul L. Adderley, minister of external affairs and attorney general, will represent the Commonwealth of the Bahamas at the independence ceremonies in Belize. The British Central American colony will become independent on 21 September.

BARBADOS

OPPOSITION STRONGLY CRITICIZES HANDLING OF ECONOMY

FL160123 Bridgetown CANA in English 0014 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 15 Sep (CANA)--Prime Minister Tom Adams warned Barbadians today to "fasten their seat belts" and expect further government revenue raising measures in the 1982-83 budgetary proposals. Mr Adams, who is minister of finance, spoke in parliament as his government came under strong criticism from the opposition Democratic Labor Party (DLP) for its handling of the faltering economy. The finance minister made an economic statement to parliament last week that announced several revenue raising measures, including rises in bus fares and the imposition of new salary-based levies to help ease government finances and halt a decline in the economy.

Opposition spokesman on finance, Richard Haynes, brought a resolution to the House of Assembly today which said the economy was in crisis. It charged that last week's proposals constituted a heavy burden on the entire community and were likely to aggravate the economic situation. It called on government to abandon them.

But Mr Adams denied that the economy had reached crisis point, though he said there was a crisis in parts of the government. He named transport. The prime minister said his belt tightening measures were intended to keep the economy at its present level marked by "low inflation, low unemployment and moderate balance of payments."

The measures he said were taken so "that we do not go into a crisis....in light of unfavorable economic conditions." Many countries, he said, would be proud to have low inflation and unemployment. "...I am warning you like the member for St John (former Prime Minister Errol Barrow) to fasten your seat belts because what was implied last week...government will have to take revenue measures during a budget," Mr Adams said.

Earlier Dr Haynes had said that the present critical state of the economy need not have been reached if appropriate steps had been taken earlier in the year as advised by the opposition. The opposition finance spokesman said Mr Adams statement last Tuesday did not address itself to the problems of government in relation to inflation, productivity, balance of payments and tourism.

Describing the measures as "a fiscal hoax," Dr Haynes felt that the major effort of the exercise was to raise money for the state-owned transport board which runs the national bus service. The board benefits from the increase in fares, while a new highways and transport corporation will be funded by a levy of 1 percent of insurable earnings of all workers and .25 percent of the insurable wage bills of employers.

Dr Haynes hit out at the "minor effor[illegible]' to deal with worsening balance of payments position by placing quotas on importation on cars and extra credit restrictions. He said that the deterioration in government finances disclosed by the prime minister was largely due to "reckless expenditure" on the part of the government in an election year. Elections were held on 18 June and Mr Adams' Barbados Labor Party was returned to office.

Dr Haynes placed much of the blame for the problems in the sugar industry--which is projected to bring in 43 million dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) less this year--on the prime minister. Mr Adams, he said, had taken the ideological position of using the sugar workers for the purpose of capitalizing the sugar industry. This, he felt, should not be done from the profits of the workers. In manufacturing, which declined 5 percent in the first half of 1981, Dr Haynes recalled that last November the Central Bank had warned that output in manufacturing would have to improve if the island was not to run into a serious balance of payments problem.

Construction was one of the few major sectors in the economy to remain buoyant in the first 6 months of this year, but had run into problems because of a skills-shortage and cost over-runs. Dr Haynes accused the administration of overheating the sector by its mishandling of its capital program and executing many of the projects at the same time. He referred to the 1981-82 estimates of expenditure which, according to him, projected a deficit of around 184 million dollars. Last week Mr Adams had projected a deficit of 187 million dollars, which he had described as intolerable.

"What is his quarrel?" Dr Haynes asked as he referred to the difference of 2 to 3 million dollars. "On that score alone, the honorable minister of finance should resign," the opposition MP declared. Disagreeing with the prime minister that there are no flaws in government's economic strategy, the opposition finance spokesman said the prime minister had been able to survive amidst an escalating public debt of 527 million (Bds) dollars, a credit squeeze, "unprecedented levels of indirect taxation" while giving the impression of tax relief.

Other areas critically looked at by Dr Haynes included the declining tourism industry, the laying-off of workers at government housing estates and the Industrial Development Corporation and the "shocking state" of the state-run transport board.

He was particularly critical of the 300 percent increase in bus fares for children, describing it as a brutal blow. He demanded that the 40 cents a journey fare or 4 dollars a week fare for school pupils be immediately withdrawn. He accused the government, the state media and other agencies of "seriously misleading, that the country never had it so good." The latter was also an election campaign theme of the BLP regime.

In reply, Mr Adams referred to some of the successes of his government. Annualized inflation rate, he said, was now between 9 and 10 percent, the lowest in the Caribbean. Unemployment, he said, was down to 10 percent, the lowest level for many years. The decline in the jobless, he said, was mainly due to the boom in construction.

The prime minister said that the foreign reserves up to 31 August had reached 118.7 million dollars and was nowhere near rock bottom. He dismissed arguments that he had created an uncorrect atmosphere about the economy and said that in the March budget, his last. He had told Barbadians of the expected downturn in international economy and urged for cooperation in restraint.

Mr Adams blamed a "lack of journalistic perception" for the fact that some of the expected difficulties for the island were not brought to the fore. No way, the prime minister added, could Barbados expect to do well with bad weather and a 43 million dollar loss in sugar revenue.

In transport, Mr Adams criticized as "irresponsible" the policy of cheap heavily subsidized bus fares adopted by the previous administration and perpetuated by the BLP. Mr Adams said this was an unwarranted burden on taxpayers. He told the house that the government had considered a number of suggestions to raise money for the transport board and finally decided on the general levy on salaries "to allow people to ride on the buses for 60 cents" instead of the economic fare of around 1.20 dollars. The prime minister said he never anticipated criticism of this move, which was intended to collect money from the better-off people.

The BLP resolution called on the government "to seek the assistance of available expertise in the search for urgent solutions and relevant responses to the current crisis."

Deputy leader of the opposition, Erskine Sandiford, was due later to lay another motion on July's throne speech, regretting the serious deterioration in the economic, social and cultural position of Barbadians and urging government to appoint a task force to study prevailing conditions.

ECONOMIST FEARS ECONOMY IS IN TAILSPIN

FL142354 Bridgetown CANA in English 2345 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 14 Sep (CANA)--Prime Minister Tom Adams might have run the risk of sending the Barbados economy into a tailspin because of his new package of fiscal measures, a leading economist has said. Wendell McClean, an economics lecturer at the University of the West Indies (UWI) campus here, said the measures which Mr Adams introduced last week to check an economic decline were "somewhat off-beam, somewhat inappropriate to the problem."

Mr Adams announced big increases in bus fares, a further tightening on commercial and consumer credit as well as salary-based levies to support a health scheme and a public bus service. He also introduced steep rises in fees on mini-buses and taxis. The measures came in the face of a decline in earnings from the vital sugar industry and a fall off in tourist arrivals.

Mr McClean, an independent senator, criticized the policy of imposing taxes during recession. He said: "If government has a budgetary problem because of certain recessionary influences, they must recognize that everybody else is having a similar cash-flow problem and, if they jump in with a lot of taxes, they only end up by sending the economy into a tailspin, compounding the cash-flow problems for everybody else and for themselves in the process."

Mr McClean said the Barbados Government should have placed emphasis on cutting back public spending until the economy improved. Rather than increase bus fares, it should have abolished them, using general revenue to support the state public transport system, projected to lose 16 million dollars (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) this year, he suggested. This represented a better deal for the poor, because "if you have a fare-paying system the poor will pay nearly all because the rich don't travel on the buses," he said.

Mr McClean also criticized government's decision to raise mortgage insurance rates. While they should not be way below other interest rates, the best policy was to push them all down, he said. "High interest rates in Barbados only tend to increase prices and create a reduction in real economic activity," Mr McClean said. "...if interest rates are high all around it doesn't mean that people will go out tomorrow and start saving a lot of money."

He supported government's decision to reduce the quota for motor vehicle imports next year from 25 million dollars to 15. But he said the commercial banks should have been left to decide on conditions for the repayment of loans to purchase vehicles. Mr McClean said restrictions on vehicle imports and curbs on hire purchase "will have a zero impact on the overall level of imports in the country." He explained: "What they will do is to modify the composition of those imports away from motor cars away towards other things."

Shortening of the repayment period for car loans "will reduce the amount of money in the commercial bank that will be tied up in financing those 15 million dollars in cars" but would "create overall conditions which would make credit easier for other activities," he said.

CULTURAL, ECONOMIC ACCORDS SIGNED WITH ROK

FL191558 Bridgetown CANA in English 1443 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 19 Sep (CANA)--Barbados and South Korea have signed two agreements to promote cultural and economic ties.

An official statement today said that the agreement initialled yesterday by Barbados Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Tull and Jamaica-based Ambassador Choe Sang Chin would result in a strengthening of relations between the two countries.

It said: The cultural pact seeks to promote and develop relations between the two countries in the cultural, artistic, educational, scientific and technological fields through the exchange and diffusion of radio and television programs, books, periodicals and other publications. It is also intended to encourage the translation and reproduction of literary or artistic works of each other's country; the exchange of scholars, scientists, technicians, teaching staffs, medical men and students.

The agreement seeks to facilitate mutual visits of reporters, writers, painters, musicians, dancers, sportsmen and other artistes, and to encourage their activities or performances, art exhibitions and art events in general.

The economic and technical agreement is aimed at promoting investment and the interchange of capital, technicians and technical know-how with a view to developing the economies of Barbados and South Korea, the statement said.

In order to facilitate economic and technical cooperation, consultations will be held at various levels between the two governments whenever considered necessary. Efforts will be made to encourage and promote technical cooperation through the exchange of personnel for training at various technical institutions and the provision of fellowships, and also by making available the services of experts as consultants or advisers in various fields.

At a meeting between the minister and the ambassador which followed the signing ceremony, discussion was centered on international issues, including the unification of the two Koreas. They also looked at the possibility of the establishment of a visa abolition agreement between their two states.

Dr Choe disclosed that his government had already established some 19 missions throughout the Americas and that active consideration was being given to the setting up of a permanent mission in Barbados in 1982.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER U.S. ARMS COMPANY

FL171955 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 17 Sep [CANA]--The Barbados Government has announced that it is taking over the local assets of the disgraced North American munitions company, Space Research Corporation (SRC), whose operations here were ordered phased out more than 2 years ago.

SRC, which operated missile testing facilities in Barbados and later in Antigua, had been found to be shipping arms to South Africa, in defiance of UN nations sanctions, and two top company officials, Gerald Bull and Rogers Gregory were subsequently fined 55,000 dollars (US) by an American court on seven counts of violating the embargo.

Prime Minister Tom Adams, who announced the planned takeover of the SRV assets, did not specify what they were, but indicated that they were located at Paragon, the southern Barbados seven-acre site formerly used by the armaments company.

A spokesman for Paragon House, the electronics and mechanical maintenance company now operating at the old SRC site said today that in [words indistinct] workshop, all that was left there are four projectile guns formerly used in atmospheric research experiments.

Prime Minister Adams said that in addition to acquiring the local assets, the government would also be seeking to se what it could recover from the United States, following the trial of the company there. He said that SRC's facilities here, when acquired, would be handed over to the Barbados Defense Force. The SRC headquarters formerly straddled the Canadian and American borders.

DOMINICA

OPPOSITION PARTY DEMANDS PROBE OF DEATHS

FL171530 Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 17 Sep [CANA]--An opposition party in Dominica has expressed concern over the death of 13 people by the bullet, eight by police, over the past 14 months and urged government to set up an independent public inquiry into the deaths. The left-wing Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance (DLMA) also called on Prime Minister Eugenia Charles to tell the nation that all human rights and freedoms enshrined in the Dominica constitution are respected and protected. The DLMA's views were put in a letter to Miss Charles and the contents disclosed at a news conference yesterday by General Secretary Bill Riviere.

The DLMA charged that since the ruling Freedom Party came to power in July 1980, there had been 13 people shot and killed. Dr Riviere told newsmen that of these, eight are "officially reported to have been shot dead by officers of the Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force, three others have been shot dead under circumstances which again point to the police force." He said that the letter sent to Prime Minister Charles and dated 15 September, documented what the party says are the circumstances surrounding the alleged killings by police.

The letter calls on Miss Charles "to issue a public statement without further delay informing the nation on the whole situation surrounding the growing attacks on human rights in our country" as well as to give the nation "an immediate assurance that all human and fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in our constitution will in future be fully respected and protected."

The five-page letter signed by Dr Riviere also urged the government "to set up an independent public inquiry, rather than a simple coroner's inquest into each of the 13 cases.... with a view to bringing those responsible to justice."

Last week Prime Minister Charles in a statement noted that her government was prepared to allow Amnesty International, the United Nations Human Rights Committee or any recognized independent human rights body to look into allegations of human rights violations against her administration. "We are confident that any such investigation will only confirm that our administration holds the human rights of our citizens and the rule of law as a sacrosanct and invaluable principle not only in theory but also in practice," she said.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT ENFORCES LAW ON HOUSE ARREST

FL161840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1740 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 16 Sep [CANA]--The Grenada People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has passed a law giving authority to the minister for national security to place persons under house arrest.

Enacted on 4 Sep, gazetted on 11 September and circulated yesterday, the preventive detention regulations amend an earlier law which authorized the minister to detain persons "in such place and under such conditions as the minister may from time to time direct."

Under that law, the minister could detain a person "with a view to preventing him acting in any manner prejudicial to public safety or public order or the defense of Grenada, or with a view to subverting or otherwise sabotaging the People's Revolutionary Government." Against the background of consideration for public safety, public order and the sabotage of the PRG, the (?new) amendment authorizes the minister to issue a "restriction order" which may have any or all of four conditions.

The first condition requires the restricted person to report periodically to a police station. The second restricts the movements of the person to a specific area and the third prohibits his entry into a particular area. The minister determines the "particular area." In the fourth condition, the restricting order has the purpose of "restricting his movements to the house in which he normally resides or to any other place."

As with detainees, persons against whom a restriction order has been served, may apply to a preventive detention tribunal, which was appointed shortly after the revolution of March 13, 1979. The tribunal reviews the cases of detainees and makes recommendations to the minister of national security. The minister however is under no obligation to act in accordance with these recommendations. Originally, the tribunal was supposed to meet every 2 months but this has been amended to every 6 months. The most recent sitting was last January.

BISHOP CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO MEXICO

FL171545 Bridgetown CANA in English 1533 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 17 Sep (CANA)--Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has expressed his admiration for the "principled stand of Mexico on international issues" and its "continuing support for the right of all people to self-determination, freedom and independence."

Mr Bishop's remarks were made in a congratulatory cable to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on the occasion of Mexico's 171st anniversary of the declaration of independence.

Bishop, who is expected to visit Mexico later this year, said that the Grenadian people looked forward to the strengthening of already warm relations which exist between the two peoples.

BISHOP LEAVES TODAY FOR 2-WEEK TOUR

FL181752 Bridgetown CANA in English 1646 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 18 Sep (CANA)--Grenada is to initiate discussion on the plight of small states at the commonwealth heads of government conference in Australia later this month, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said here.

Mr Bishop also said that Grenada will speak out at the summit against South Africa's continued illegal occupation of South-West Africa (Namibia) in defiance of the UN peace plan to bring independence to the colony. He made the disclosure to reporters last night before leaving on a 2-week tour of Cuba, Belize, Mexico and Australia.

"We are naturally at this conference going to do whatever we can to try to ensure that the commonwealth as a whole takes a good collective stand on this critical question of Namibia," Mr Bishop told reporters. "We certainly are going to fight for a condemnation of South Africa's position on this question and hope that we can get some position that would lead in the shortest possible space of time to the eventual independence of Namibia," he said.

Mr Bishop recalled that at the last commonwealth conference in Lusaka, Zambia (1979), a firm position was reached on the breakaway British colony of Rhodesia which later led to its independence, and said "We would hope that this commonwealth conference would have a similar effect for the people of Namibia."

Today the Grenadian prime minister is expected to join a delegation from the spice isle led by Agriculture Minister George Louison for the signing of a technical agreement with Cuba. A government statement here said that the agreement, covering the period to 1982, will involve Cuban assistance to Grenada in the areas of health, housing, communications, and road construction, as well as the construction of Grenada's international airport.

Mr Bishop is also expected to hold talks in Cuba with the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, President Fidel Castro, on the current international situation.

Mr Bishop is due to leave Cuba tomorrow for Belmopan to represent Grenada at Belize's independence celebrations. A number of Caribbean delegations are flying into Belize today for the celebrations.

From Belize, the Grenadan prime minister will fly to Mexico on an official visit at the invitation of the country's president, Jose Lopez Portillo. Mr Bishop told reporters that the trip to Mexico is expected to end with the signing of a joint communique with President [Lopez] Portillo covering both the regional and international situation.

From Mexico, he heads for Australia to attend the commonwealth summit.

JAMAICA

JAMAICAN-VENEZUELAN COMMUNIQUE ON SEAGA VISIT

FL160129 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Kingstown, Jamaica, 15 Sep (CANA)--Jamaica has released the text of the communique which came out of last week's 2-day visit to Venezuela by Prime Minister Edward Seaga who held talks with the South American state's president, Luis Herrera Campins, for bilateral, regional and international issues.

Following is the text of the communique:

"At the invitation of the citizen president of the Republic of Venezuela, his excellency Dr Luis Herrera Campins, the prime minister of Jamaica, the Rt Hon Edward Seaga, paid an official visit to the republic of Venezuela from 10 to 12 September 1981.

"The prime minister was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Mitsy Seaga, and the following persons: the Hon Neville Gallimore, the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Reginald E.K. Phillips, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Jamaica to Venezuela; His Excellency Hugh Hart, president of the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica and the Jamaica Bauxite Institute; Hon Carlton Alexander, chairman of the Jamaican National Investment Promotion; Dr Carlton Davis, executive director of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute; Mr Ken Jones, executive director of the Agency for Public Information; Miss Patricia Durrant, acting director of the Political Division; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Miss Evadne Coye, counsellor; Embassy of Jamaica in Venezuela; and Miss Dorothy Carter, personal assistant to the prime minister.

"During his visit, Prime Minister Seaga was received by the president of the republic, Luis Herrera Campins. In an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding the president of the republic and the prime minister reviewed the state of bilateral relations between their two countries, and exchanged views on important international and regional issues, particularly those concerning the present situation in the Caribbean and Central America.

"They reiterated the firm commitment of Venezuela and Jamaica to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the unwavering respect of their peoples and governments for the right of all states of the international community to full development based on the juridical equality of states, ideological pluralism, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and the exclusion of the threat or the use of force in international relations. They emphasized their total support for the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes.

"They reaffirmed their confidence in the Organization of American States and agreed on the necessity of strengthening it as an adequate mechanism to promote dialogue and cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

"Referring to the representative democracy practiced in both countries, they declared that this system offers their peoples the alternative of progress, prosperity and social justice without sacrificing liberty. In this sense, both parties agreed to emphasize their disposition to encourage the processes of institutionalizing liberty and democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean.

"They emphasized the importance of efforts at the national level aimed at achieving the full exercise of fundamental freedoms and the enjoyment of human rights. In this regard, they underlined the firm determination of their governments to continue their efforts aimed at consolidating and guaranteeing, in the ambit of their respective countries, human rights in their widest deminsions as civil, political, social, cultural and economic rights.

"Following careful analysis of the political situation in the Caribbean region, they urged all states to respect the determination of the countries of the Caribbean that this area be maintained as a zone of peace.

"Examining the situation in Central America, they stated their common objective to make the greatest effort to contribute to peace and stability in that region, in the spirit of solidarity which inspires them and of the strictest respect for the principle of nonintervention.

"With regard to El Salvador, they reaffirmed their position that the Salvadorans themselves should determine their own destiny free from foreign intervention, and ratified their support for efforts to achieve peace and attain social justice in a pluralist democratic system.

"Referring to the international economic situation, and in particular that of the countries of Central American and the Caribbean, they hoped for the success of the efforts made by the developing countries such as Venezuela and Mexico, and the industrialized countries like the United States and Canada, to seek to implement new modalities of corporation, to give a new impulse to the progress of the region. They emphasized the importance of the efforts being made by the Caribbean basin states to accelerate their economic and social development, and agreed that there should be an early formulation of a Caribbean basin program so as not to lose the momentum of the initiatives already taken.

"The president and the prime minister, after examining the projects which have been implemented within the framework of cooperation between both countries, expressed their pleasure at the dynamic and effective manner in which the projects were being carried out. The prime minister of Jamaica and his honorable delegation and the minister of foreign affairs of Venezuela and representatives of Venezuelan Government agencies, held working meetings. They exchanged opinions on matters of mutual interest and agreed on the need to intensify economic technical and cultural cooperation between their two countries, in the public and private sectors.

"Both governments declared their willingness to support the involvement of the private sector in the programs ' cooperation as well as to take steps to intensify bilateral coperation in the fields of education, culture, agriculture, skill-training, mixed enterprises, joint ventures, export promotion, commercial information, market studies, trade missions and any other fields which may be of interest to both countries.

"It was agreed that the Venezuelan Investment Fund would deposit in the Bank of Jamaica a sum of 25 million dollars (U.S.) to cover balance of payments deficits. The conditions of this deposit will be discussed at a later date. Both sides agreed to hold at, an early date, the third meeting of the Jamaica-Venezuela Mixed Commission, which was established in accordance with the joint declaration signed by the foreign ministers of both countries on 15 May 1970.

"They emphasized the coincidence of views in areas of mutual interest, as evidenced during the visit, as well as the conviction that the realization of joint activities and the development of projects of mutual benefits will promote fulfillment of the desires for unity, fraternity, progress and democracy, which shape the common destiny of their peoples.

"They shared the confidence that the talks, held in an atmosphere of cordial understanding, would have a great significance in the solidifying of bonds which have traditionally united the peoples of Venezuela and Jamaica and contributed to strengthening the relations between the two countries. Looking forward to the early and successful conclusion of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, they noted, in particular, the decision in the recent session of the conference that the headquarters of the International Seabed Authority should be located in Jamaica. In this regard, the prime minister of Jamaica expressed appreciation for the support which Venezuela gave to Jamaica's candidacy. Reiterating their full support for all the efforts aimed at the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and, in particular, apartheid, they shared the hope that the people of Namibia will soon exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and that the apartheid system in South Africa will soon be eradicated.

"Prime Minister Seaga expressed his appreciation of the willingness of Venezuela to assist in Jamaica's program of economic recovery. He conveyed his deep gratitude for the warm hospitality shown to him, his wife and his delegation during their pleasant stay in Venezuela and extended an invitation to President Luis Herrera Campins to visit Jamaica officially. The invitation was accepted with special satisfaction by President Herrera Campins and the visit will take place at a date to be decided." [end of text]

SEAGA RULES OUT APPOINTMENT OF ENVOY TO HAVANA

FL152108 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 15 Sep (CANA)--Jamaica, whose relations with Cuba started cooling after a right-wing administration took power here last October, is not ready to restore normal relations with Havana, Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said. The Jamaican leader ruled out the possibility of his government appointing its first ambassador to Havana in the immediate future, upgrading relations now conducted at charge d'affaires level. We do not propose to appoint an ambassador at this stage as we are watching developments, the GLEANER newspaper quoted Seaga as telling Venezuelan journalists during his recent visit to Caracas.

The arrival here last week of Cuban vice minister for international trade, Manuel Estafania Seoane, with a trade delegation triggered speculation here that relations between the two countries would be upgraded by yearend.

LINES OF CREDIT RECEIVED FROM CUBA, ISRAEL

FL191922 Bridgetown CANA in English 1858 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 19 Sep (CANA)--Cuba has renewed a 2 million dollar (can) line of credit that it first made to Jamaica in July last year, the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) has announced.

The agreement renewing the credit facility was signed here yesterday by BOJ Governor Herbert Walker and two top officials of the National Bank of Cuba, (Benito Diaz) and (Gerada Sanchez).

The BOJ said that the credit line allows for the purchase from Cuba of goods: including building materials, tools, fabrics, paper, kitchenware, steel bars, agricultural implements and chemical products. For raw materials, the bank said, the credit will be for 180 days at 16 percent interest. For other goods it will be for 360 days at 17 percent. The BOJ also disclosed that Jamaica was getting a one million dollar (US) credit line from Israel for the financing of selected materials and technology. It did not detail the terms for this credit but said that financing would be done on a case-by-case basis.

CUBAN DOCTORS HONORED BY GOVERNMENT IN CEREMONY

FL191342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] The Cuban doctors who work in the Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital in Kingston, Jamaica, have been awarded certificates of recognition at a ceremony presided over by Health Minister Kenneth Baugh. The award statement read by the Jamaican deputy health minister, Karl Samuda, says that the certificates recognize with deep appreciation the significant contribution of Cuban psychiatrists over the past 4 years. The deputy minister added that Cuban doctors have served in Jamaica, overcoming all barriers of language and culture with willingness, devotion and love for mankind.

ST KITTS

GOVERNMENT DOWNGRADES ARMY TO VOLUNTEER CORPS

FL171540 Bridgetown CANA in English 1448 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, 17 Sep [CANA]--The St Kitts-Nevis Government is downgrading the country's small standing army to a volunteer paramilitary corps, the state-owned radio reported today. It said Premier Dr Kennedy Simmonds made the announcement when he addressed army members at their headquarters yesterday. Premier Simmonds was quoted as saying that the 50-odd members of the army could be absorbed into the police force if they wishes, since the force was now below its required strength. Simmonds told the men that the defense force was not being permanently disbanded, but that it was being phased out as a career organization, and into a voluntary body which could be called out in the event of national danger.

ST LUCIA

JOSIE URGES ALL TO INVEST IDEAS, MONEY, WORK

FL091407 Bridgetown CANA in English 1021 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 9 Sep (CANA--Trade and Industry Minister Peter Josie has called on St Lucia's private sector to try to be the "vanguard of a new surge and a new expression of entrepreneurial vigor" in the island. Mr Jose's suggestion was contained in a message marking the launching of the Insurance Company of St Lucia (ICS) and follows a similar one last month by Prime Minister Winston Cenac.

He said: "The potential of this country is such that everyone can enjoy prosperity by the investment of ideas, money and hard work. This is the mandate which the national private sector must set itself: to be the vanguard of a new surge and a new expression of entrepreneurial vigour. As I see it, this is the only way by which St Lucia's private sector can redeem itself of its historical bigotry." Mr Josie said the government was committed towards the continued growth of an indigenous insurance structure, noting that a long period of foreign ownership and control of key economic sectors could prevent the creation of a genuine national economy.

"When a country is dominated by foreign private investment over a long period of time, the real effect is to distort meaningful development," he said, adding that this was not to deny the "useful role" that foreign private investment could play. Once national control of key sectors and activities was achieved, there should still be "much scope for, and less suspicion of foreign private investment," the minister said. Mr Josie said that the insurance industry was a highly active and influential component in the economic life of St Lucia. In 1976, 34 companies operating here collected 6.6 million East Caribbean dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in premiums. By last year, the number of companies on the island had risen to 37, which were paid 16.8 million dollars in premiums.

Josie added: "This phenomenal growth holds very crucial implications for the country and thus the immediate significance of the insurance sector as a key area must be of vital importance to government." Mr Josie noted that successive governments here had not only been confronted with problems in tapping "a fair and adequate levy on premiums" but had also faced the problem of effectively monitoring the operations of insurance companies. Both problems stemmed from the basic inadequacy of statistical data, he felt. He said: "This deficiency prevents an accurate measurement of the rate of development of the insurance business and the precise role of these institutions in the mobilization and distribution of savings." Mr Josie revealed that many companies did not submit annual reports to the island revenue department, added that the chief offenders were the agencies and branches of foreign companies who gave as their excuse the fact that their balance sheets were integrated with those of their head offices. He said: "To my way of thinking, this situation can be remedied by a change in the accounting procedures of these companies, and should be made a condition for their operating in St Lucia."

TRINIDAD

FOREIGN MINISTER DECRIES 'BIG POWER RIVALRIES'

FL091845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1640 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 9 Sep (CANA)--The Caribbean should be free of big power rivalries and conflicts, the Trinidad and Tobago Minister of External Affairs Senator John Donaldson has said. Senator Donaldson told Rotarians that it was his country that had first suggested at a conference in Barbados in 1971 that the region be declared a zone of peace. "It is against this background that our insistence on the noninterference and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states is to be understood," the minister said yesterday. He stressed however that noninterference did not mean noninvolvement or noninterest.

"We believe that countries wishing to provide meaningful assistance to the Caribbean countries can and must do so in a way which does not impinge on their sovereignty. "In addition, programs for regional cooperation and development must not have attached to them criteria and conditions that are extraneous to the objective needs of Caribbean countries," Senator Donaldson said. He said that the Caribbean is witnessing the posturing of the big powers in the region and "of those under their protection and guidance." The minister accused some of "our friends" of taking decisions affecting the lives of people of the Caribbean "without our participation."

"In agreeing with others that the Caribbean region should be free from big powers rivalries and conflicts, it is not untimely to recall that Trinidad and Tobago in 1971 in Barbados first called for the Caribbean to declare a zone of peace. It is in this conceptual basis that Trinidad and Tobago has committed itself to the Nonaligned Movement," Senator Donaldson said. He told the Rotarians that in view of the present ideological posturings in the Caribbean, the government remained ever-vigilant to the security needs of the nation as a whole.